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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the buck, advocates of civil rights legislation were increasingly

confident that Congressional action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "IF" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

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WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

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THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

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ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH

ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on



the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thousand

parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workingmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

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DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoticed in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he

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Macy's Strike Sends Shoppers To Gimbel's

—See Page 16

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 13 miles a day arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers unthawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on all supporters of a free press to send or bring to it funds needed to permit us to continue publishing. It likewise called for a movement of public protest. We print below a statement by the Communist Party leaders in the nation and in New York backing the Committee's plea:

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression as demanded by such outright Mc-

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

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THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest,

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RALLY

Protest GOVERNMENT
ATTACK ON FREE
PRESS and FREE
SPEECH

Thurs., April 19,

8:30 P.M.

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DIXIECRAT HAS NEVER VARIED

If It Hurts the Public, It Pleases Rep. Smith

By ART SHIELDS

A WELL-KNOWN Washington journalist was studying Rep. Howard W. Smith, the Dixiecrat leader, some years ago. The witchhunting Smith Act had just been introduced in Congress. And the writer was trying to find out why Smith hated labor unions, Negroes, foreign-born workers and Communists so much. He got the answer at last. Smith "seems to believe," said Kenneth Crawford in "The Nation" of May 6, 1939, "... that the populace is a beast and must be caged." The caging began in 1948. One hundred progressive men and women have been convicted already under Smith's hate acts. And seven more went on trial in New York's Foley Square courthouse last week.

Smith hates the Communists because they fight for labor and the Negro people. The AFL has often called him the worst foe of labor in the House. He is the author of more union-busting bills than any other member of the lower chamber.

And Smith has trodden on the Negro people all his life. He grew up in one of the worst lynching districts in the South. And he has used his power in Congress to deny them civil rights.

SMITH belongs to Virginia's "Tidewater aristocracy" that has oppressed the Negro people since the first cargo of slaves was bought in 1619.

The author of the Smith Act broke into that aristocratic circle with money. He is one of the richest men in Congress today. He is not just a tool of the bankers and planters, like some of his colleagues, but a banker and planter himself.

As a banker Smith owns a big chunk of the First National Bank of Alexandria, Va., across the river from Washington. He is president of that \$24,000,000 financial institution. He spends much time there on Dixie money deals, while his \$22,500 Congressional salary comes in.

As a planter Smith owns broad farm lands and big dairy herds in the rich Tidewater valleys. The work is done by low paid white and Negro labor.

SMITH'S leadership in Congress has grown with the years. And it was publicly recognized by his colleagues last month. The Dixiecrat manifesto of defiance to the Supreme Court on the jimcrow school issue had just come out. And many

of the 95 other signers in the House wanted the "honor" or shame of presenting it to Congress. But the Alexandria racist was the logical choice.

The author of the Smith Act got used to looking at the masses as "beasts" as an upperclass Tidewater child long ago. Smith was born near the Bull Run battlefield 73 years ago. The days of chattel bondage were still very near. And the Negro sharecroppers around him were so close to slavery that the difference was sometimes only paper thin.

That was a bloody time for the Negro people. No one knows how many liberty-loving sharecroppers were murdered, for no lynching statistics were kept.

The NAACP's lynching records begin with the late 1880s. They are very fragmentary for that period. But those incomplete records tell a ghastly story of faggot and rope.

Part of this story was published in 1918, when Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was director of NAACP Publications. The volume is called "Thirty Years of Lynching." And it lays bare 81 lynchings in the "Old Dominion" as Virginia was called.

FIFTEEN of those lynchings took place in the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, which Smith now represents.

One of the first victims was lynched not far from Smith's home. He was a young Negro named Lee Hepler.

Two others were lynched at Alexandria itself, not long before Smith nailed up his lawyer's shingle in the big Potomac River town. One of the mutilated bodies belonged to a 20-year-old youth named Benjamin Thompson. The

New York Times says the mob crashed the Alexandria jail door to get him.

The Virginia lynchings did not stop with the publication of Dr. DuBois' book, however. But Howard W. Smith never made one single protest against those cowardly killings. On the contrary he fought every anti-lynching bill that saw the light.

Smith is proud of his Anti-Anti-Lynching Bill fight. And he boasted of it vigorously over a microphone in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom on the Herald Tribune Forum on Oct. 24, 1950. He had been selected by the Reid family, that publishes the "Trib" to speak on the subject: "The Kind of a Democrat I Am." And Smith said that his kind came from "South of the Mason and Dixon Line."

He had met the test, he boasted, for he had fought every anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measure, and every FEPC bill to give Negro workers equal employment rights with whites.

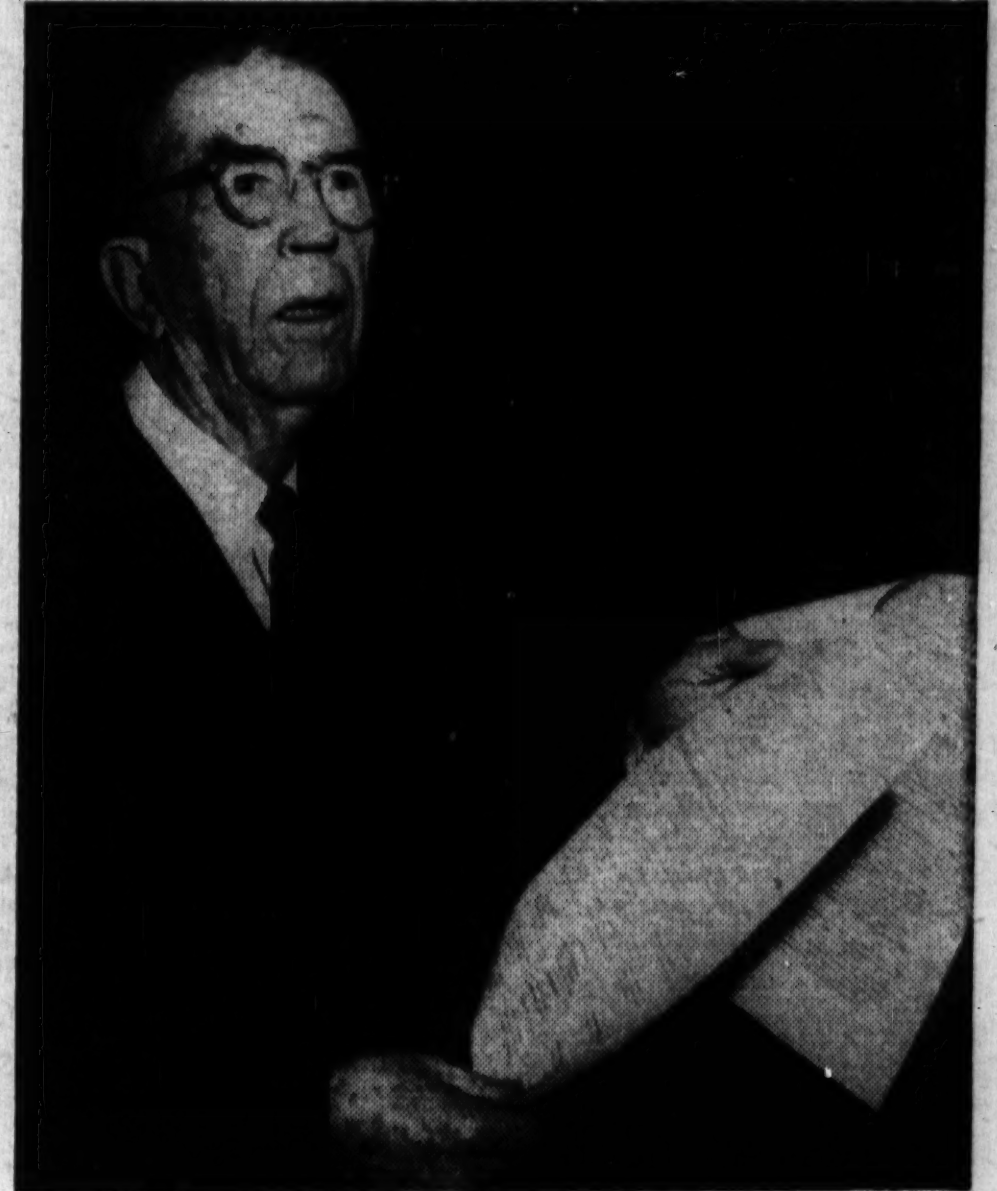
Smith also led a fight to keep the District of Columbia's swimming pools jimcrow that same year.

THE author of the Smith Act has given most of his time in Congress to preparing attacks on the trade unions, however.

In presenting the Smith Act to the House he declared that it was aimed at Harry Bridges, the West Coast longshore leader. He put the deportation clause into the Act for the specific purpose of getting rid of Bridges, he declared.

Bridges was causing too much "trouble," the Dixiecrat leader explained.

Rep. George Geyer, California, Democrat, was quick to answer this: "Yes, Bridges has caused a lot



Rep. Howard W. Smith was the logical choice of his reactionary colleagues to present to Congress the Dixiecrat Manifesto of defiance to the Supreme Court on ending jimcrow schools.

of 'trouble,' Geyer conceded. "But for whom; for the employers, who were trying to make longshoremen work for 10 cents an hour."

And Geyer warned the House: "I say to you that this measure is a labor-baiting measure." And it is a "Hitler measure," he continued, for it "denies the right of free speech."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York called the Smith Act a "Ges-

tapo measure" in the same debate.

SMITH began his war on the unions on entering Congress in 1933. Two years later he asked the country's employers to "ignore" the Wagner Act to protect labor's rights.

Smith's appeal for nullification of human rights laws set the model for the present Dixiecrat drive to "nullify" the Supreme Court's ruling against jimcrow schools.

Smith rose to Congressional power quickly through his seat in the strategic Rules Committee, where bills are pigeonholed so many times. And by 1938 the Alexandria banker had helped to pigeonhole so many New Deal bills that President Roosevelt asked Smith's voters to defeat him.

The President's move failed, however, for a very simple reason. The Negroes and many of the poor whites were barred from the ballot.

And by 1939 Rep. Mary Norton (D-NJ), a leading member of the House Labor Committee made this report on Howard Smith: "I have to find a single labor bill for the benefit of the country that he has ever voted for," she said.

LABOR has been fighting Smith ever since. In 1941-42 the AFL and CIO were barely able to defeat Smith's bill to outlaw all strikes. It passed the House before it was killed in the Senate.

In 1942 Smith's bill to suspend all wage-hour laws during the war brought an outburst from President Roosevelt against the "Sixth Columnists."

And in 1943 his Smith-Connally bill to legalize strikes in government-operated war plants, became a law over the President's veto. In that year the AFL counted six anti-labor bills from Smith's pen—twice as many as any other member of Congress produced.

Smith's anti-labor bills are still coming fast. He is the enemy of labor, the enemy of the Negro people, the enemy of all decent Americans.

That is something to remember as Smith Act stoolies try to frame James Jackson, the Negro leader; Alexander Trachtenberg, the workers' publisher, and Fred Fein, Sidney Steinberg, William Norman Marron and Marian Bachrach, four other progressives, in Foley Square this next week.

World of Labor

.....by George Morris

Road to World Labor Unity Is Now Clearer

THE GREATEST fear that currently haunts the apologists of capitalism as the full meaning of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party penetrates their skulls, is that the 40-year breach in the world's working class movement may be healed.

To judge by the relish which capitalist propagandists pick up juicy morsels of anti-Communist ammunition, especially on the "down-grading" of Joseph Stalin, you'd think they are overjoyed with the outcome of the 20th Congress. But while most of them are still having a good time with some of the past mistakes, bad practices and other horrible details that are brought out in the open, the more thoughtful foes of the Soviet Union are recognizing that when this ammunition is expended and the smoke clears, they will be less able to prevent working class unity.

This accounts for the frantic editorial alarm over the "danger" of the popular front that has been kicked up by the New York Times, the New York Post (influential among people of socialist mind or background) and David Dubinsky's "Justice," paper of the Ladies Garment

Workers.

If, as those papers claim, with the most vicious language at their command, the disclosure of mistakes, injustices and some of Stalin's methods, discredit the countries of the socialist camp and "justify" the attacks upon them, why the fright over the popular front "threat"?

If what is going on as a result of the 20th Congress, makes the Communists less popular, why the fear their offer of unity may be more widely welcomed? Why must the rank and file followers and even many leaders of the right wing, be lectured every day on the evils of unity with the left?

THOSE closest to the kind of people who are most affected by an appeal for unity, like the New York Post, are also realizing that they cannot deal with the problem the old way—by just heaping verbal slop on the USSR and the left in America.

An editorial in the Post, April 3, begins:

"The new world-wide Communist drive for re-creation of the Popular Front is an affront to the intelligence and conscience of liberals and socialists alike."

The Post goes on, however, to argue with some people in its camp who see nothing new, and appease others among its followers who apparently see a great deal that is new and positive. The Post says "this should be a

time for mediation for all doctrinaire minds."

The Post observes that the events taking place should "give pause to those self-proclaimed Russian experts who have assured us for so long that nothing new can happen under the Soviet sun."

The editorial says it would be "foolhardy" to deny the significance of the events taking place and say "as we grope for the consequences of these events, no man has a right to offer dogmatic answers." Its own followers are warned against "inflexible, self-righteous fanaticism."

THE PROBLEM IS by no means simple for the leaders of the liberal-labor right wing camp for whom the Post is a voice.



DUBINSKY

And if the Post's editorial means anything, it is advice to people like David Dubinsky and some other leaders of unions, not to feel so sure of the methods they are using.

There is no doubt that much that has come out into the open during and after the 20th Congress does give the enemies of socialism ammunition. The evidence of the harm one-man rule brought into the life of the USSR in the later years of Stalin's life, does not make a pretty picture.

The complete reversal of the attitude towards Tito and the acknowledgement that a great mistake was committed (with fatal results for many people, including outstanding Communists like Rajk and Kosta) had a horrifying effect on many, including the Marxists of all countries.

In the minds of the people there is still much mystery. What about the confessions? How can a clique in the security machinery have such unchallenged sway? How is it possible that the "personality cult" was so dominant in the Soviet Union's affairs for so many years?

It is also a fact, however, the re-evaluation taking place now with free reign of criticism and self-criticism, such as is not known in capitalist countries, is all the more drastic and far-reaching because it coincides with a re-examination of past views and practices that has been long delayed (partly by Stalin) but which would have had to come (explosively if need be) if Stalin were alive.

WORLD developments and new strength and authority (Continued on Page 6)

The Threatens Troops for Mid-East

Dag's Mission Can Succeed

By JOSEPH CLARK

"THESE ARE the most dangerous hours since the armistice," said a UN spokesman in the troubled Middle East. His remarks were punctuated by the thud of mortar shells in Gaza, reports of Egyptian commando raids in Israel, charges and counter-charges.

The situation was explosive as UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld arrived in the Middle East. Would his mission of peace be successful? Men and women of good will everywhere were asking that question.

In Washington loud sounds were heard about the Middle East crisis. Presidential press secretary James Hagerty released a statement by Eisenhower that the United States is "determined to support and assist" any nation which is the victim of aggression in the Middle East.

And Dulles hinted to Congressional leaders that action might be necessary to send American troops into the danger zones. Eisenhower also said he supported Hammarskjöld's mission.

BUT what did Hammarskjöld need to succeed? The UN chief had indicated in very diplomatic language what he needed. It came up at a press conference in UN headquarters shortly after he came back from his previous trip to the Middle and Far East.

A correspondent asked Hammarskjöld whether U. S.-British-French action, based on their 1950 agreement could solve the crisis. Very dryly, the Secretary-General replied that other countries were also interested and concerned. A thorough diplomat who could give offense to neither side, Hammarskjöld indicated that the last thing the Mid-

dle East needed was the cold war between the U. S., Britain, France on the one hand and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries on the other.

Hammarskjöld could succeed only if East and West acted together. How else could the Middle East antagonists—the Arab states and Israel—be brought together around one table?

The frankest admission that the Western powers must get together with the Soviet Union in order to settle the Middle East crisis has come from Walter Lippmann (N.Y. Times-Herald, April 10). This widely syndicated columnist, a strong supporter of President Eisenhower, wrote:

"While nothing in the Middle East has gotten better, it is, I think becoming clearer what is the fundamental question of high policy which will have to be answered in London and Washington. The question is whether and how they will recognize the fact that the Soviet Union is now present as a great power in the international affairs of the Middle East."

LIPPMANN notes that the U. S. proposal to send Hammarskjöld to the Middle East required the support of the Soviet Union and it got the support of the Soviet Union. It should be added at this point that the Soviet Union concurred even though it was not consulted by the

three Western powers in any of the preparations for this move. Furthermore, the Soviet delegate in UN, Arkady Sobolev, has repeated on several occasions his desire to work together with the western powers in this situation.

Lippmann goes further and shows that the Baghdad pact, sponsored by the U. S. and formed by Great Britain, is the big obstacle to united action for peace in the Middle East.

"Here, then," writes Lippmann, "we have two different lines of policy being followed at the same time. One aims to induce the Soviet Union to concur in the maintenance of peace and eventually in the arrangement of a settlement. This, one may say, is the line that the Eisenhower Administration would like to follow. (When? Where? J. C.) The other line, that of the Baghdad pact and also of the 1950 Tripartite Declaration about Palestine, would not recognize the Soviet Union in dealing with the Palestine conflict or with the strategic and economic problems of the Middle East."

It's a mystery where Lippmann sees any effort by the Eisenhower Administration to include the Soviet Union in a settlement and in action through UN. Nevertheless, what he says does prove how disruptive our support of the Baghdad pact has been in barring a peace settlement.

"CAN we expect to succeed," Lippmann asks, "both in the UN and at Baghdad? Can we have collaboration at the UN and non-recognition and exclusion outside the UN? Is it not evident that the attempt to follow both lines simultaneously must lead to the frustration we are experiencing, and to the equivocations and indecisions which everyone is complaining about?"

Lippmann sees the Middle East looming big in the discussions between British statesmen and Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev when they visit London next week. But it would be wrong for our country to allow the initiative to be taken elsewhere. Not only is this wrong, but unless we too agree to get together with the Soviet Union the crisis and blood-letting will continue in the Middle East.

Public opinion is beginning to turn in revulsion against those who use human beings and entire nations as puppets in the scramble for Middle East oil and for cold war advantages.

Hammarskjöld needs more than prayers to back him up. He needs the unity of the Big Four—the U. S., Britain, France and the USSR to give the UN the authority that will bring peace to the Middle East.

EYES ON TROUBLED LAND



Egyptians and Israelis clashed along the Gaza strip. Map shows settlements Ein Hashlosa, Kissufim and Nirim reported hit by artillery.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- General Strike in Spain
- Ceylon Likes Mark Twain

A GENERAL STRIKE in the Spanish city of Pamplona shook the Franco dictatorship to its roots. Strikes are forbidden in Spain by law but the workers joined in complete solidarity, demanding increases of their pittance wages. The strike coincided with a fresh exchange of friendship between President Eisenhower and dictator Franco.

Ceylon's anti-imperialist coalition won an absolute majority in parliamentary elections. Mr. Bandaranaike defeated Sir John Kotelawala who ran on a pro-Foster Dulles platform. Most people in Ceylon believe that Dulles should confine his administration to America and that

Ceylonese should rule Ceylon. Bandaranaike cited his affection for Mark Twain as evidence of his friendship for democratic America.

BRITAIN made final preparations to welcome Soviet Premier Bulganin and Soviet Com-



munist party secretary Khrushchev who arrive on a Soviet cruiser Wednesday. Concerned about the extremely friendly welcome which the British people gave to former Premier Malenkov on his recent visit the Eden government decided that Bulganin and Khrushchev should not visit British factories.

THE BOARD of Trade in Great Britain has lifted the embargo on selling agricultural tractors to China. Demands from unemployed tractor plant workers in Britain finally forced their government to ease the ban which has hurt the British far more than the Chinese.

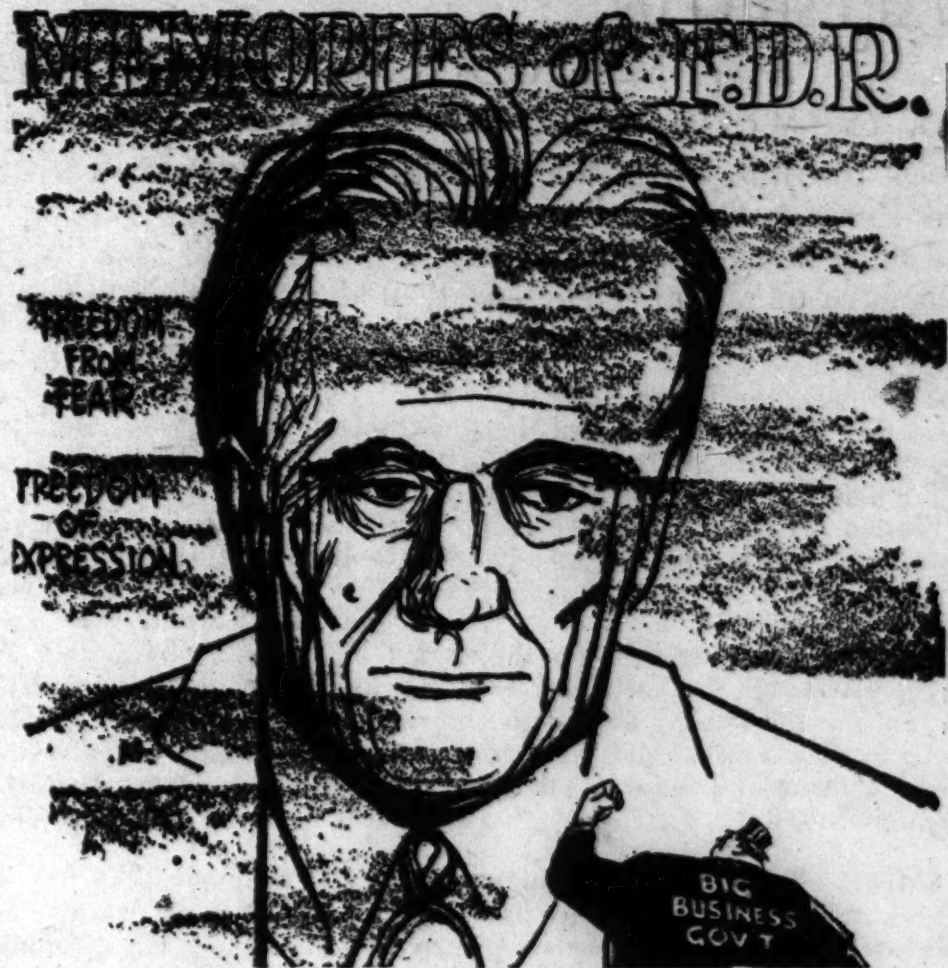
DISARMAMENT talks at the UN subcommittee meeting in London made little progress as U.S. delegate Harold Stassen insisted that Ike's "open skies" plan must precede any disarmament steps. Stassen also ir-

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The Worker

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HOW SOLID IS THE SOUTH?

APRIL 12th being the 11th anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, we believe it would be profitable for labor and the Negro people's movement to recall his opinions on a problem which the newspapers and political leaders are discussing at great length—the South and its relation to the Democratic Party.

For instance, Adlai Stevenson, one of these political leaders, declared recently, "For four years I have done my level best to unite the Democratic Party, not tear it apart." This was Stevenson's attempt to justify his failure to defend vigorously the Supreme Court's ruling against jimcrow schools. The unity he has sought to preserve was unity with the Dixiecrat wing of the party, headed by Sen. Jim Eastland of Mississippi, and the conservative Southern wing, headed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

But FDR, although a master at preserving harmony among various factions of his party, was not a champion of unity at any price. He recognized that a unity which does not bring people together on the basis of principle—principles commonly accepted and mutually supported—was a mere formal unity without substance and incapable of weathering the crucial tests ahead. He knew that the appeal of the Democratic Party to labor and the Negro people was the platform that called for respect for the rights of all the people, regardless of race, creed or color, or the size of a man's bank account.

Stevenson has gone along blithely on the assumption that the South is that unrelieved picture of prejudice and reaction reflected in the political philosophies of the White Citizens Councils and of the Southern Congressmen who signed the racist manifesto.

On the other hand Sen. Kefauver, a Southerner himself with more direct knowledge of Southern voters, contends that there is a considerable number who do not accept the Eastland or Johnson positions. And Kefauver has opened his campaign for Florida's delegates to the Democratic national convention with speeches within that state insisting that the court's desegregation ruling must be obeyed.

Kefauver described himself as a "twentieth century Southerner" and called on his fellow Southerners to show they "are just as liberal, just as dynamic, just as vibrantly alive as any one anywhere in the nation." However well or poorly the Tennessee Senator makes out in his contest with Stevenson for the Florida vote on May 29, he is appealing to what is new and growing in the South, not to that which is old and decadent and is passing from the picture.

It was to this New South that Franklin Roosevelt also appealed and despite the opposition of the entrenched old-line machines, FDR had an enormous popular following below the Mason-Dixon Line.

In contrast to his successor in the White House, FDR sought to promote the development of a more liberal Democratic Party in the South by giving special encouragement to those Southern statesmen who took a progressive position.

In the 11 years since FDR's death, industry has developed in the South and the trade unions, uniting Negro and white, have multiplied. The Negro people's movement has become stronger, broader and more militant. The objectives for which FDR fought are today a thousand times more realistic, more possible. Candidates and parties which ignore this present day truth and turn their eyes to the past have no future.

St. Louis Clobbers Jimcrow

(Continued from Page 1)

assessed the pressures of the Negro populace as primary. In the past quarter century the Negro population has grown by 25 percent, the white, one percent. The Negroes, he said, moved down the center of the city, moving west for more than 50 blocks. This corresponded with a growth in the political consciousness of the Negroes who now have three aldermen in the city council, and that week, a Negro was appointed to a judgeship.

MANY fights merged; the crusade for housing which has gone on for years, broke down the restrictive covenant. Now, he said, the two principal theatres of the city have abandoned their jimcrow practices, and similarly, hotels like the Jefferson, the Statlers, the Sheraton have. This is not true of many restaurants but it is true of the cafeterias in the main department stores, Union Station, the big central Katz drugstore, the main bus depot.

"We are making good headway," a leading Negro progressive said, "but only where there is movement." There has been considerable motion in many areas of the state for no few years, he said, and he reminded me of the famous test case before the Supreme Court back in 1939 where a Negro student, Lloyd Gaines, won the right to attend Missouri University. He spoke of integration at St. Louis University and Washington University, and from him I learned that the public school students themselves played a momentous part in bringing the community's attention to the plight of schools the Negro children attended.

IN 1952 a Negro child was killed by a feeble-minded classmate who would have been enrolled in an institution save for the negligence of the school authorities. Simultaneously a gas main exploded in another school with loss of life and injuries. These scandals concluded in a Citizens Protest Committee which organized three of the biggest street demonstrations in St. Louis history. Parents gave high school children permission to march upon the Board of Education, downtown, and the youngsters bore caskets, signs demanding more and better schools. The demand then was for equal schools, not yet for integration. Then the parents invited to their city the noted singer Josephine Baker who donated the proceeds

of her performance (which some 5,000 attended) to the NAACP to aid the fight for integrated schools. Episodes like these illustrate the nature of the struggle that went on through the years.

"Do not underestimate the work of the progressives and the Communists from the early 80s on," a Negro workingclass leader told me. He recalled that the Workers' Alliance had so powerful a movement here that heads of relief stations were appointed from its ranks.

SPACE in this column does not allow elaboration of other important factors: the example provided by the Catholic schools which integrated before the Supreme Court decision and there was no uproarious opposition. Nor the fact that the big influx of German immigrants after the 1848 Revolution had brought socialists and anti-slavery attitudes and this is the city where August Weydemeyer, the eminent Marxist, lived and who swung the German workingclass delegates behind Lincoln at the 1860 Republican convention. As you see much goes into the answer.

All in all, nothing was more exhilarating than the sight of Negro and white children walking hand in hand in the playgrounds about the great integrated housing developments in the center of the city.

And the comments on integration a St. Louis steel worker made to me. He had prejudices against Negroes not too long ago, he said, eighteen years back. But that is not so today. His work-gang consists half a dozen whites and two Negroes. Recently he hurt his back while at the job and, speedup being what it is, he tried to continue. "One of the coloreds" he said, "got me to lie down and rest while he did my work for me. I have found them the best friends on the job, and I don't see why anybody can be against their children going to the same school with his children."

All this is not to say that the victory is complete; much more needs to be done, in schooling as well as in other aspects of life. The average wage of the Negro worker in St. Louis is \$1,000 a year less than that of the average white worker. The school children feel the difference, in health, in advantages. But the victory won in desegregating the schools is regarded as a harbinger of more victories to come.

Ill. Vote Shows Anti-GOP Trend

(Continued from Page 2)

ican history," he charged, "when General Motors graduates fill three seats in the Presidential cabinet but 18 million members of organized labor don't fill one."

Stevenson however, clearly continued to suffer in Illinois from his Minnesota primary weaknesses, where voters registered dissatisfaction with his stand on peace, civil rights and farm policy.

IN THIS STATE, he was aided by the strength of the Democratic organization, particularly in Chicago where the party bosses have shown no inclination to yield to the significant pro-Kefauver trend.

It was the N. Y. Times' James Reston who last week remarked on this paradox that "while Kefauver is proving popular with the voters, and the Democratic Party bosses are looking desperately for a man who is popular with the voters, they are annoyed by his success and determined to block and defeat him."

Reflecting the tendency of democratic big-wigs to look for candidates even less acceptable than Stevenson was the attempt here to organize a Presidential book for Frank Lausche of Ohio. It failed miserably.

The press quoted one "prominent midwest senator" last week who was willing to voice growing

sentiment against Democratic appeasement of Dixiecrats, but apparently not yet bold enough to be quoted by name.

"If the southern conservatives want to split off, I for one am for letting them do it—and not giving them back their seniority if they want to come back in again," this senator told the N. Y. Times.

"I believe it has got to happen sooner or later anyway, and 1956 might be as good a year for it as any."

This is considered as being the view not only of many labor, Negro and democratic-minded so-called practical politicians who recall that the 1948 splitoff of Dixiecrats did not prevent a Democratic Party victory.

At the same time, Democratic chances for 1956 could be destroyed by losing close margins in many states where a weakened stand on issues could mean apathy among many voters who make up the main base of Democratic support.

This was clearly pointed up in the Illinois primary where Republican and Democratic voters were so evenly divided and where a Democratic victory in November can be achieved only through a candidate and program with stronger appeal to the state's labor, Negro and family-farm voters.

Freedom for Teachers Got A Lift Last Week—Twice

By AUGUSTA STRONG

THE BASIC American right of freedom of belief and association was reaffirmed last week by a new ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court, and in a strong resolution of the American Association of University Professors, most influential professional organization in that field.

The Supreme Court ruling, simply, was that an employee cannot be dismissed from his job simply because he invokes the protection of the Fifth Amendment testifying before an official body.

The ruling applied specifically to Dr. Harry Slochower, professor of German literature at Brooklyn College, where he had been a member of the faculty for 27 years. Dr. Slochower was dismissed by the college on Oct. 6, 1952 after he invoked the Fifth Amendment at a Senate witchhunt hearing in September of that year.

Dr. Slochower had told the Committee that he was not a Communist at the time, but had refused to answer questions about his beliefs during the years 1940 and 1941.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution provides that no person can be required to give testimony which might be used against himself.

WHILE the immediate effect of the Court's ruling was to make possible the reinstatement of Dr. Slochower, it also has far-reaching meaning for many other victims of "the Fifth Amendment" firings and persons living under that fear.

For one thing, it makes unconstitutional the New York City law under which Dr. Slochower was dismissed. The law not only provided for immediate dismissal of any city employee who used the Fifth Amendment—it also made such a person ineligible to hold any city post, including elective, at any time in the future.

New York City, and other states and cities have used such laws to conduct numerous witchhunts among public employees. Most spectacular of these in New York resulted in the dismissal of 12 college professors, 33 city teachers, and the resignations or retirement of over two a hundred others. Other cases are now pending.

THE DECISION is also expected to affect dismissals of workers in private industry based on this basis which have taken place in all cities where Congressional witchhunts have taken place during recent years.

The court ruling, written by Jus-



tice Tom C. Clark, stated in no uncertain terms that to invoke the Fifth Amendment is not a confession of guilt. On the contrary, the opinion read, "it has been recognized as one of the most valuable prerogatives of the citizen."

THE ACTION of the American Association of University Professors, meeting in St. Louis, the day before the Supreme Court decision, was also a significant victory for academic freedom. In a resolution, passed by an overwhelming vote, after lengthy and hot debate, the association singled out six colleges for censure for having violated the principles of personal freedom.

The association voted censure for the University of California; Ohio State University; Temple University and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia; Rutgers University in New Jersey; and North Dakota Agricultural Col-

lege. In each instance, these institutions had dismissed faculty members who refused to act as "friendly witnesses" before political investigating committees or who had refused to take loyalty oaths.

THE ASSOCIATION approved a report prepared by a committee headed by Prof. Bentley Glass of Johns Hopkins University. The report held that dismissal of a professor was justified only on such grounds as incompetence; serious misuse of the classroom or academic prestige; gross personal misconduct or "conscious participation in conspiracy against the government."

The report held that membership in the Communist Party was not sufficient grounds for dismissal. In other resolutions the association asked the rehiring of professors dismissed in violation of academic freedom.

Another Smith Act Trial at Foley Square

Trouble Picking a Jury

OPENING of New York's third Smith Act trial was delayed Tuesday as Federal Judge Alexander Bicks continued sifting two jury panels totaling approximately 700 persons.

When the "purging" of the blue ribbon panels began last week, 80 percent of the prospective jurors offered objections to serving in a trial which the court estimated would last several months. More than half of the talesmen were excused when the judge ruled they would suffer unusual hardship if chosen to serve.

Prospective jurors not excused by the court were ordered to return to the U.S. Courthouse in Foley Square 10:30 a.m. Tuesday, at which time qualification of jurors and alternates to serve at the trial is expected to begin.

Selection of jurors is expected to take up a good part of the week. The defense and prosecution will then have the right to challenge the prospective jurors for cause as their names are drawn by lot from the jury wheel.

The defense will have 22 preemptory challenges; the prosecution will have half that number.

THE SEVEN defendants set in

two rows on red-backed chairs to the right of the judge's bench. They carefully followed the court's procedure of "purging" the panel. The talesmen were questioned by Judge Bicks in groups of 15.

The defendants are George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg, Mrs. Marion Bachrach, James E. Jackson, William Norman, Sidney Stein and Fred Fine.

Charney and Trachtenberg were convicted in the second New York Smith Act trial. They were sentenced Feb. 3, 1953, to Federal prison for two and three years respectively. Judge Edward J. Dimock granted them new trials after Harvey Matusow, prosecution witness, told the court in February, 1955, he had testified falsely.

Mrs. Bachrach was severed from the case in 1952 after undergoing an operation for cancer. But despite her serious illness, the Jus-

tice Department demanded she be brought to trial again.

Seven defense attorneys were at the long defense table when the trial preliminaries began Monday. They are Newman Levy and Mrs. Mary Kaufman, counsel John McKim Minton, counsel for Norman and Fine; Charles T. Duncan and Frank D. Reeves, of Washington, D.C., counsel for Jackson; Vincent Hallinan, of San Francisco, counsel for Mrs. Bachrach, and Prof. Royal W. France, counsel for Stein.

The Justice Department assigned a staff of six attorneys to the case headed by Thomas B. Gilchrist, Jr., chief assistant U.S. Attorney. Other members of the prosecution staff are Bernard McCusky, Herbert C. Schoepf and John J. Keating, special Justice Department attorneys, and Norman Robson and William Ellis, assistant U.S. attorneys.

They Sing the People's Songs — North and South



Kohler Chorus singing in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is composed of workers of Local 833, United Auto Workers, which this month enters the third year of strike against the Kohler Company. United labor backs their demands for wage increase, improved contract, and rehiring of strikers and leaders.



Choristers in New York City's Manhattan Center join in one of many nationwide observances of "National Deliverance Day of Prayer," initiated by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell to support boycott by Negroes of Jim Crow buses in Montgomery, Alabama. Estimates say that ten million joined the prayer-protest against race prejudice.

Gov't Admits Error

Leaders, Cleared of 'Treason' Released from Hungary Jails

SOME TRAGIC results of the false accusations against Tito and the Yugoslav Communists came to light when Hungary's Laszlo Rajk and Bulgaria's Traicho Kostov were cleared of false treason charges. Both were executed in 1949, together with a number of other Communists.

Matyas Rakosi, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, said that the whole Rajk trial had been under review since Beria was exposed in the Soviet Union in 1953. He said that a special commission of the Hungarian Ministry of Justice had made an investigation of the Rajk trial and concluded that it was a frame-up.

Rakosi said that both Beria, the former Soviet security chief, and Peter Gabor, Hungarian police chief, were implicated in concocting the false charges, the false evidence and the false confessions made by Rajk and his companions in open court.

APPARENTLY a similar review had been taking place in Bulgaria which cleared Kostov of allegedly attempting to overthrow the Bulgarian government. However, it was significant, on the basis of available reports, that in Bulgaria party secretary Vulko Chervenkov, was criticized by the Bulgarian party for his own errors in failing to develop collective leadership.

Throughout the socialist world Communists were saying that violations of socialist justice had been fostered by the abnormal situation of one-man leadership which had developed in the latter years of Stalin's life and activity.

REPORTS from Czechoslovakia indicated that a number of persons who had been imprisoned following the trial of Rudolf Slansky and his fellow defendants, have been released from jail. Slansky had been the general secretary of the Czech Communist Party and was executed as a Titoite following a "treason" trial, in 1952, together with a number of other Communist leaders.

The release of Slansky's co-defendants seemed to indicate that a review of that case was also being made by the Czech government.

In all these trials Titoism was the alleged basis of the treason charges. And in all cases confessions had been made by the ac-

cused in open court. Correspondents from all over the world, East and West, covered the trials.

After Soviet leaders Khrushchev and Bulganin went to Belgrade last spring and admitted that the 1948 Soviet charges against Tito were baseless it was clear that similar charges against Rajk, Kostov and others couldn't stand up.

AN EDITORIAL on April 2 in the Daily Worker reflected the indignation of supporters of socialism everywhere against violations of socialist justice. The Daily Worker pointed out that frame-ups were typical products of capitalism. Mis-

carriages of justice in socialist lands, the editorial said, mean that capitalist methods had been adopted, instead of socialist legality, in the cases concerned.

The Daily Worker editorial said: "It is noteworthy that the Soviet leaders have undertaken a huge review of the operations of their system of justice with an aim to restoring completely the rights guaranteed to the individual by socialist law. We trust that such a review will be carried out everywhere in the socialist countries without fear or favor.

"Such a review has never been carried out by capitalist governments. Who has ever heard of capi-

talist regimes admitting they have wronged and persecuted countless victims of the fight for social justice? All the world knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. But under capitalist rule not a thing is done to admit the wrong.

"To those hypocritical supporters of reaction who taunt us, advocates of socialism, for admitting that injustices took place in socialist lands, we say: Look to the victims at home. Look at the dungeon at Alcatraz that still holds Morton Sobell, whose innocence of any crime now causes even anti-Communists like Bertrand Russell to cry out for rectification of this injustice."

The editorial said an explanation should be forthcoming from those responsible, as to how confessions were made in open court by apparently innocent persons.

The editorial further declared: "Any departure from the rule and practice of justice and equality, any violations of human rights, are alien to socialism. We therefore express our most profound indignation and protest against the frame-up and murder of Laszlo Rajk and his associates."

The editorial concludes with an appeal for abolition, here and everywhere, of capital punishment. —J.C.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 3)

achieved by the "Socialist system" of countries with a population now near a billion, have made that re-evaluation imperative if new advances, commensurate with the possibilities, are to be made. The existence also, of a "zone of peace" of countries with an additional half billion, the new upsurge of anti-colonialism, and the extraordinary rate of economic progress attained in the USSR and the other socialist countries is making possible a perspective of no more major wars; peaceful economic and cultural competition between the two worlds and a better possibility for achievement of the Marxist objectives of a peaceful transition to socialism.

The new situation, clearly establishing that the main influence in the ranks of the world's workers is Communist and left Socialist, differs sharply from World War I days when Socialism was seeking the first breakthrough in the chain of capitalist powers, and when the overwhelming influence was with the right wing leaders.

The new situation, the tremendous new strength for Marxism, offers a far better opportunity for peaceful transition than ever before. Thus there is also an opportunity for all sincere people in the camp of the socialists or "liberals," as some like to call themselves in the U.S., to really face up to the goal they have long advocated but which is now realistically conceivable—especially in lands like Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Austria, the Scandinavian countries and many others.

The theoretical basis that once divided sincere socialists and Communists need no longer hold. And that means that the fight for the more immediate objectives—those that can lead to the goal of a constitutional transition to socialism,—can also be united.

That's what Khrushchev stressed in his report to the 20th Congress and that is what Marxists all over the world are stressing with increasing force. It would be surprising indeed, if right wing leaders were to immediately respond favorably to offers of unity. But the pressure of events and the realities of life in many countries (as seems to be taking place in France already) will prove stronger than "ideological" arguments and alarmist editorials over the "threat" of the Popular Front.

Does Socialism Limit Freedom?

A discussion entitled "Socialism—U.S.A. and USSR" has been conducted in recent issues of the magazine MONTHLY REVIEW, a Socialist publication. The editors of POLITICAL AFFAIRS were invited to participate in this discussion, and their answers, reprinted from April issue of MONTHLY REVIEW follow:

In answer to the questions which you asked Political Affairs to join in discussion, we would make the following comments. We agree with you, as any thoughtful person must, that "short answers must necessarily take a good deal for granted that ought to be explored and explained."

And, as you say, just as your "ideas about these questions are not fixed and frozen," so our own views and subject to change with the changing needs of the people and the country.

We think that the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Eugene Dennis, expressed this idea well when he said recently:

"When and how socialism will be brought about is up to the majority of the American people. We Communists believe that ultimately some kind of workers' and farmers' government, based on a united and class-conscious working class and

a militant alliance of labor, the Negro people and the toiling farmers, will effect the transition from capitalism to socialism.

"Likewise we are sure that this will be a truly American government. It will be headed by an American president and act through an American Congress which would be—for the first time in our nation's history—genuinely of, for, and by the people. And as for us Communists, we desire, and advocate that this people's democracy shall be established by constitutional and democratic processes. (Political Affairs, February, 1956, p. 10.)"

THE AMERICAN people's decision for socialism will take place after socialism has been triumphant in many countries. Our own country, in such a new world situation, will face nothing like the problems of the wars of intervention and the Hitler invasion. There will be no other power capable of organizing a Project X, or a "Crusade for (capitalist) Freedom" against a socialist America. These changed circumstances will vastly alter the forms of social development here as compared with other countries. With this conception of the situation as a background, our answers to the questions are as follows:

Question 1: Under what circum-

stances (if any) should civil rights in a socialist America be denied to anti-socialist individuals or groups who are not practicing, actively planning, or inciting violence?

There should not be any curtailment of the civil liberties of such groups. But the key achievement of socialism in the field will be that it will bring about the fullest flowering of civil liberties and political freedom, first and foremost for the overwhelming mass of the people who are denied these liberties in the fullest sense today.

Question 2: Can the outlawing of propaganda which incites racial or national hatred be accomplished in a manner consistent with the First Amendment? If not, should the Constitution be amended, and how?

Racist propaganda should be outlawed now; there is no need to wait for a socialist America for that. This would no more challenge the First Amendment than do libel laws.

Question 3: Is the leadership of all or virtually all public bodies by one party inevitable in any socialist state? If not, would it nonetheless be desirable in a socialist America?

In general, the assumptions in the question indicate a certain confusion on the relation between parties and democracy. The number (Continued on Page 14)

On the Way

by ABNER W. BERRY
From the Ganges
To the Alabama

THERE IS in Montgomery, Ala., according to some quick analyses by journalists, a bit of the India of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The "passive resistance movement" which has kept 90 percent of Montgomery's 50,000 Negroes off public buses for more than four months is said to have been inspired by Gandhi's "Ahimsa" (non-violence) and "Satyagraha" (insistence on truth or resistance to evil). But from my own observations, I would say that the similarity between the Gandhi movement and that of the Montgomery Negroes is caused more by the validity of universal human experience than by the transference from one country to another of a philosophy of social action.



It was Gandhi who said during his lifetime that he learned about non-cooperation, as a form of struggle, from the Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy. In fact, his first steps toward the development of his passive resistance tactic began with founding a Tolstoy colony in South Africa in 1896.

Gandhi added the passive resistance, he said, after having studied Christianity. His followers often taunted their British opponents, during the long struggle for Indian independence, with:

"But Christ taught the same creed."

It was from Henry David Thoreau, the American naturalist-writer, that Gandhi learned civil disobedience. (Thoreau had himself been jailed for not paying taxes).

By applying to Indian conditions, in the context of Hindu religion, the experiences of those from whom he borrowed, Gandhi came to be considered a saint. His followers insisted upon addressing him as "Mahatma" ("great soul"), despite Gandhi's denial of the title and often-expressed wish that he not be so addressed. Due to his utter selflessness, his ascetic way of life (after withdrawing from his \$25,000-a-year law practice) and his prayerful, religious way of life, he remained "great soul" to his followers and opponents, alike.

Now there is much that is similar to the Gandhi-led Indian passive resistance movement in the bus protest movement of Montgomery—and there are great differences, too. All of which proves the old axiom to the effect that men are not what they seem to themselves but what they really are.

GANDHI'S Indian independence movement was a movement of a majority living in a country ruled by a foreign power. Therefore, the Gandhi movement had as its objective independence and total non-cooperation with the occupying colonial power. This is not the case with the Montgomery Negroes. They are not a majority, are not fighting for independence from a foreign power, but are fighting for a share of political power with the majority with whom they share nationality and citizenship.

Gandhi's program called for boycotting government service. Montgomery Negroes are fighting to obtain positions in government service.

Indians, under the Gandhi leadership, were for withdrawing from the dual-power legislature established by Britain as a concession to the independence movement. Negroes in Montgomery are fighting to gain seats in

the state legislature and in the national Congress.

Gandhi boycotted the courts. In Montgomery the bus protesters are relying upon the federal courts for enforcement of their constitutional rights.

The same differences exist on schools and foreign goods. And whereas Gandhi applied "Ahimsa" and "Satyagraha" with a Hindu emphasis, Montgomery's passive resistance is fervently Christian.

Then there is another difference: Gandhi, until he relinquished the leadership of the Congress Party to Jawaharlal Nehru, was the lone inspirer and undisputed leader and spokesman of the Indian civil disobedience movement. Montgomery's passive resistance movement arose spontaneously and its present leaders were inspired, strengthened and guided by it.

In a sense the Montgomery movement is as traditionally American as the old town hall meeting, with the leaders being those who articulate the aspirations and demands of the masses. It is thoroughly democratic and united in a way that the Indian movement never was.

Recently the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., told a newspaperman:

"This business of passive resistance and non-violence is the gospel of Jesus. I went to Gandhi through Jesus."

It is remarkable that Rev. King says almost exactly the same thing as Gandhi. They both have the same idea and have applied a similar philosophy of social and political action in the only way it could be applied to the time, place and conditions in which they lived.

Gandhi was struggling for the right to separate from the British Empire and Rev. King and his followers are fighting for the right to belong fully to the United States as is the inherent constitutional rights of citizens. And although there are different applications in Delhi and Montgomery, both move in the direction of enlarging human freedom.

Dixiecrat Manifesto Can't Halt Boycott

By BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

The Dixiecrat Manifesto, signed by 96 Southern Congressmen and Senators, is not only a declaration of defiance of the Constitution. Among other things it aims to mobilize the Southern whites in aggressive lynch terror against the marching Negro liberation movement.

It is aimed especially at the struggles of the heroic Negro people in Montgomery.

As yet, it has not succeeded in its purpose. The 50,000 Negro boycotters, together with their chosen leaders and people's institutions, are still standing firm, undaunted by the use of the entire Alabama state apparatus against them. This is a saga of courage of which there are few in American history.

Since the Civil War and up to now, the tattered flag of white supremacy in the Deep South has been borne primarily by the Ku Klux Klan and other hooded, criminal elements. The Congressmen, Senators, Governors and other public officials have gotten a handyful of hoodlums to do their dirty work. The plantation owners, bankers and industrialists have stayed relatively in the back-

Special to The Worker

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Outside agitators—two leading political figures from Georgia—came to New Orleans recently to give the local White Citizens Council organizing campaign a shot in the arm. Appearing as main speakers at a White Citizens Council rally in

Municipal auditorium March 20 were Roy B. Harris, publisher of the Augusta, Ga., Courier and speaker of Georgia's house of representatives, and Eugene Cook, Attorney General of Georgia.

Harris' principal theme was to blame outside agitators. "This fight ain't against the Nigra," said Harris, who also is a member of the Board of Regents of Georgia's 13 state colleges. "We got to get rid of the modern day carpet baggers, promisin' the Nigra everything," he said. Cook attacked the NAACP as "the arch enemy of the South."

The rally drew 8,000 persons. Judge Leander Perez, of Plaquemines, one of New Orleans' most vocal White Citizens Councils leaders, and Rep. Rainach, chairman of the Louisiana legislature's Joint Legislative Committee to Preserve Segregation, told of the campaign to organize Louisiana waged by the CC since it incorporated Jan. 27 at Baton Rouge.

Rainach said White Citizens Councils now were established in 21 of 64 parishes; he claimed 20,000 members "probably." The goal

was 150,000 by year's end, and White CCs in Louisiana "from the Sabine river to the Mississippi, and the north to the Gulf."

Despite the recent resignation of Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel allusions direct and indirect to him by guest speakers indicated local White Citizens Councils had need of outside help in combatting the effect of Rummel's recent pronouncements.

Archbishop Rummel, the highest Catholic authority in this area, had pronounced segregation a mortal sin and had declared parochial schools under his jurisdiction would be desegregated. Rummel resigned because of his advanced age, and many Catholic laymen are resisting his ruling, but it still is official policy. Integration of all 8,000 Negro and 39,000 white parochial pupils is scheduled for next September.

Catholic schools in New Orleans have more pupils than public schools, and the Catholic influence is enormous. Thus Citizens Councils are working overtime to prevent any spread of integration to

public schools. In this they appear to have support of the school board.

SAID Roy Harris: "Primarily this fight is not against the Nigra but the renegade and scalawag white people. They've infiltrated our churches and our lodges." He told of a "Father Ryan, priest of the Confederacy, whose statue stands in Augusta, Ga.," who "believed and practiced" segregation, adding: "We need more such bishops today."

Continuing, he said he himself was a Methodist. "For a while it looked like we Methodists was gonna be worse'n anybody, but looks like others have gone us one worse." He said he'd refused to go to his church "to hear some race-fixer," and if his bishop "don't send me a preacher who favors segregation," he was "gonna quit payin' my dues." That sally brought big applause.

He took up the argument some church groups have put forward against segregation. "It's un-Christian. . . . For 2,000 years it's been the Christian thing to segregate. Who changed it?"

There were shouts of "Rummel Rummel!"

Harris had quite a bit to say about blood. "Our founders," he said, "evolved the only method that will work—segregation. Blood was shed all over the South but we finally found a way we could live in peace and good will."

Harris said, "We may have to do what our forefathers did." At that, there were yells of "Fight!"

He went on smoothly: "They refused to speak to the scalawags, refused to trade with 'em. There's no price too steep to pay."

Apparently one of his tasks was to combat slowness among some who whine they may lose business men to join CC. He lashed out at "businessmen who whine they may lose votes and business."

THE CROWD howled applause when Cook cast slurs at President Eisenhower as "the part-time President" who "calls people who resist (the Supreme Court) 'irresponsible.'"

The Georgia speakers handed out rebukes impartially to Republicans and Democrats. Harris said, "The Supreme Court is against us, so is the White House, so is the Republican Party, so is the Democratic Party."

"So are the renegade Senator of Tennessee (Estes Kefauver), Soapy Williams of Michigan (Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democrat), and Humpty Dumpty Humphrey of Minnesota (Sen. Hubert Humphrey), and (Adlai) Stevenson and Averell Harriman of New York." Each name was booed with equal fervor.

"They ask for patience and moderation," he said, "a little at a time. . . . The people of my state aren't for integration by degrees or no other way. Come hell or high water we ain't gonna have it. Highway patrol will enlist every able-bodied white man in Georgia," he said, to wild applause.

And of course he didn't neglect the old refrain of claiming the NAACP "campaigns for mixing and mingling of the races." This, he said, should be counteracted by a propaganda campaign rallying "white people everywhere" to "our cause."

To do this he proposed the White Citizens Councils should spend \$1,000,000 a year for 10 years on ads in the New York Times, Los Angeles and Chicago papers and others.



N.Y. Rep. Powell (l.) at national prayer-protest against segregation. (R.), E.C. Nixon, Alabama. (C.), a father of Liberal Catholic Church.

Using the full authority of their illegal and ill-gotten positions as U.S. and state officials, the Manifesto signers are attempting to intimidate Northern democratic forces and especially to blackmail and terrorize the Democratic Party. They intend to prevent the Democratic Party convention from selecting a platform and candidates pledged to uphold the Supreme Court decision and the Constitution in the South.

They have not been wholly successful in this, though they have had more the intervention of the Negro people not stiffened a little bit the weak backbones of some Democratic presidential aspirants, among them Stevenson. It is quite clear that the answer to the manifesto should be to drive the Dixiecrats out of the Democratic Party to isolate and destroy them politically.

MEANWHILE the Eisenhower administration is yielding to the blandishments and threats of the Dixiecrats—hoping of course to again wean a few poll-tax states over to the Republican column in November. This is one meaning of Eisenhower's dilly-dallying press conference statements about finding out whether Negroes' rights are violated in the South. The failure of Attorney General Brownell to move into this picture to enforce the Constitution and the Supreme Court decision is a

ground. But today these so-called respectable elements see the ground slipping from under them. Much water has flowed under the bridge since the great anti-fascist war, including the growth and influence of the labor movement, and the extension of democratic and socialist ideas all over the world. The Southern white workers, poor farmers and masses are no more immune to these democratic currents than any other peoples. Hence, the respectable plantation owners, bankers and politicians no longer trust the white workers and masses as a reliable defense for the hitherto unshaken foundations of white supremacy.

THE REVIVAL of heightened lynching, terror and persecution of the Negroes in the South is being carried out today primarily by the courts, the state and local governments which have been taken over by the White Citizens Councils under the leadership of the East-lands and the Talmadges. They are now the brazen open leaders of defiance of the Supreme Court decision, of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and the Bill of Rights. There can be no mistake today as to who are the main enemies of the Constitution and of democratic liberty in the South today. It is the Southern poll tax ruling class with its governmental apparatus; its politicians—with their ties to the Wall Street monopolies.

(Continued on Page 14)

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

The Back of My Head

FOR THE FIRST TIME since I began this column, I am not writing as a Critic but as an Actor. I had a tiny part for my debut, and they used only an infinitesimal portion of me, though if I had turned around in time. . . . But as it is, I believe it will be of interest to record my impressions of those behind-the-scenes events that permitted millions to see the back of my head.



It all began on Tuesday at 1 p.m. in the last week of March. I was sitting as usual at the Daily Worker copydesk, my nose to the "rim," and to my right stretched a sea of battered desks and typewriters, for most of the staff was out to lunch or had gone on assignments. I was pushing my pencil through adjectives and adverbs while Bob Friedman fed me work from the clacking United Press machine.

One moment the hall was filled with the pleasant hum of work; the next moment I was made conscious of shadowy forms that seemed to detach themselves from the walls. In the center of the interruption was a sharpie of a man, a creature with the movements of a mouse, who was flourishing a paper and mumbling, to no one in particular:

"Get your belongings, gentlemen, and leave. This place now belongs to the government."

THERE WERE OTHERS who came later, who admitted to feeling ashamed of their role in this dirty farce played by a powerful government, but this Mouse, though he trembled as he spoke, was not shivering with fear. He was quivering with pleasure. It was obvious that to him it was all in a dirty day's work, a "normal routine" in his function as Messenger of Death to frightened little business men. He represented the vengeance of creditors, the Army and Navy Forever. Insignificance Incorporated with the majesty of law.

He delivered his dictum to depart, to vamoose, but I kept on working, for a copyreader takes orders from no one but the editor. He meandered in meaningless circles, with mousy sniffs, until Alan Max walked in and calmed him down, telling him to wait for our lawyer. Waving his scrap of paper, the Mouse pattered off.

THIS WAS HOW I saw the beginning of the attack on a free press. The Mouse labored and brought forth a Mountain—of accountants and T-Men and policemen. One blue mountain of a cop wandered in lonely as a cloud, then he was joined by other blue, brass-buttoned mountains, and more discussions swirled around me than in the

days following the 20th Soviet CP Congress.

Soon there descended the reporters from other papers and from the world's wire services, and the photographers came, filling the hall with flashes of light, and the TV technicians arrived with their contraptions. The old hall took on the aspect of the world's mightiest newspaper.

And all the time, at my desk in the eye of the hurricane, I pushed my pencil stub onward.

A SPACE was cleared in the hall, where Alan Max, our managing editor, faced a circle of reporters, answering questions as cameras clicked and tape recorders whirled.

At 4:16 p.m., came the final order (was it from Washington?) and I took my pencil to the floor below.

That night I attended a Sender service, which celebrated an Exodus of thousands of years ago. At 11 p.m. someone turned on the TV and we saw flash scenes of another Exodus, with Pharaoh momentarily triumphant.

But even in this broadcast, we heard freedom speak from the TV mountain top, when part of the Alan Max interview swam into our ken.

It is estimated that at least 40,000,000 people saw these TV news broadcasts across the nation. If 10,000 copies of the Daily Worker were sold every day, it would take 40 years to reach that many people, who now in one night met a working-class editor and heard a clear statement of the Daily Worker case for freedom of the press.

The episode made me wonder about one thing, so many pictures were taken, the TV cameras were clicking away for so many hours, what happens to all this celluloid?

But anyway, the final elixir of Alan Max was a thrill to see and hear.

BUT what about my part on TV? What about the back of my head?

My wife, Judith, lost in admiration of the Alan Max one-minute spectacular on Channel 2, was paying little attention to the scene that followed, which was still about the T-party on the Daily Worker floor.

"Tell your managing editor," said Judith, "that he's as good as Rex Harrison, he's bright and debonair and . . ."

"Look," I interrupted sharply.

"At what?" she asked.

I pointed to the jumbled scene of cops and T-robbers.

"That's me," I exclaimed.

"A cop?"

"No," I said. "In the corner. The back of my head."

"Oh," Judith answered. Then she commented reflectively:

"Well, that teaches you a lesson."

"A lesson?"

"Why yes. Never delay on haircuts. And you might also shave more often. You never can tell."



Gene Dennis' Letters, and

LETTERS FROM PRISON, by Eugene Dennis. International Publishers, New York. 159 pages. Paperbound. \$1.00

IT WAS A STRANGE set of circumstances that threw a tall, rangy and painfully shy man, Gene Dennis by name, into the leadership of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in the summer of 1945. The famous Duclos Letter had resulted in a long, trying discussion—and finally in the removal of Earl Browder. Those of us who were overseas at the time heard that a man called Dennis had taken his place, but many of us hardly knew the name. Yet there was the feeling even then that here was a man who made little of himself, who was not tuned to mighty bursts of applause and adulation, and who soberly faced a sober job.

It was no mantle of glory that Gene Dennis inherited. Almost from the day his leadership began, he was at the heart of a desperate struggle against war, fascism and reaction. His place was in the lion's mouth, face to face with all the forces of the cold war and the Marshal Plan, leader of a small group of people who suddenly found themselves the main target of every weapon and device of American reaction.

And for the next decade, there was poured out upon his head and upon the heads of the people he represented, such a torrent of sustained hatred, slander and invective as the world had never seen before—not even in the lush days of Hitler and Mussolini.

Five of those ten years, he spent in prison, serving two separate sentences, a year for contempt of Congress and a five-year sentence under the Smith Act. Including his period of parole, the total period was six full years. Only a few months ago, he finished the prison time and resumed his role in the Communist Party—but immediately under threat of additional indictment and further prison sentence.

Even nominal curiosity would impel one to wonder what sort of man a Dennis could be. Six years is a tragically large part of any adult life—and just what is the nature of a man who will surrender six years, and possibly more, in the service of dream, devotion or conviction? On the one hand, the definition of a communist has



been carried out to millions of workers in the United States, and in all the history of the world has been no denunciation so enduring. On the other hand, the terms "martyr" and "hero" are most often defined, are self-explanatory. To most of the Americans alive today, Eugene Dennis is a mystery—and it must be admitted that he has done all too little to clarify this.

THIS IS TO SAY why I am now publishing a book of Eugene Dennis' letters from prison. It is a book which I opened, caught me up and held me—so that the last page, gripped, absorbed, and often that I have reacted so to it since I have felt such excitement about it.

The letters of political prisoners are able to keep, constitute one of the sections of human culture. There is a prisoners know, which turns a man's nation of himself and his motives; for the prisoner as something of a confession. Here life led him, and the very question of such conditions demands that he re-examine the circumstances of his life and his beliefs.

All too few people have understood that a prisoner is almost always a prisoner by choice. He has pledged himself; and the very act of supreme honor and integrity.

This fact, too, becomes a forceful account for the great simplicity and the writing of prisoners for thousands of years. A prisoner who must say, "My mind is a simple sense. He is bereft of all we

The Bug A

As the doors of the carriage closed automatically and the train pulled out of the station, Dr. Goepfner heaved a sigh of relief—not too big a one, so that the sleepy man next to him wouldn't notice. Friedrichstrasse was the city railway's last stop in the East—after that, West Berlin and freedom.

He looked at Angela. She was nervously patting her coat. She did look pale. Poor woman, the years told on her. I've had my work, he thought! but she's had only the house and the petty troubles—about food, and clothes, and Heinz growing up in this world which wasn't our world.

Still he loved her in his unobtrusive way which made it hard for him to show his feelings. "It'll be all right now," he said, "very much all right."

She stared at him, her eyes red from lack of sleep. She'd had to do practically everything by herself, the sorting out of the few valuables they could take along, the packing of the most necessary items. We can not take much, he had hammered into her, and it makes no difference, anyhow; they're going to give us a house and furniture and linen and silver, we're going to live better than ever—but women get attached to things; pictures, books, a candlestick holder, a hand-stitched tablecloth, souvenirs. . . . Roots.

No, he couldn't have helped her more than he did. There were meetings and conferences up to last evening, strain and effort to the end. And always fighting down the temptation to leave behind some sort of instructions, tell them how to carry on with this process or the other, and with the new fibre he was developing out of brown-coal tar. But he couldn't drop even the slightest hint. They would have become suspicious, started checking on him; and successful escape depended on their blind trust and confidence in him, gained over the years since '45 when he was one of the first to come back to the plant, one of the first to say, "Yes, I'll work, of course, I'll work!" in answer to that Russian Colonel's pointed question.

"Are we—?" he heard Angela ask.

Dr. Goepfner shook himself back to the present. "Yes, we are," he reassured her. "It's over and done with. And we're going to have a

vacation. Lake Como—"

He stopped. The sleepy man next to him was coughing.

"And how far do we have to ride, now?" said Angela.

"Zoo. There'll be a car, waiting for us."

IT HAD been childishly easy, so easy that he still expected some hitch to develop, though there could be no more hitches, after Station Friedrichstrasse. A works car had picked him up at his home—the villa that once belonged to one of the old company's directors—him and Angela and Heinz, and had driven them for 3 hours and a half along the Autobahn. They stopped at a roadside restaurant where he had treated the driver to sausages with potato salad and coffee; in Berlin's East Sector the driver had dropped them off at the hotel in which rooms had been reserved for them on Bachmann's orders.

The tight moment came when the driver had wanted to carry in the suitcases. But he had waved the man off, had laughed, and said, "I'm not that old, my friend, and they're small enough."

"Herr Bachmann said for me to be at your disposal for the day," the driver had mentioned.

"No, no," he had smiled. "Oh—one thing. . . ." And he had handed the man the envelope, carefully sealed, containing the work papers of Dr. Goepfner, the pass entitling him to enter the plant at will, his and his wife's and Heinz's personal documents, and the letter. "I meant to drop these off at the plant this morning—give them to Herr Bachmann, will you, when you get back." The man had taken the fat envelope and pocketed it without giving it a second thought, had raised his finger to his cap, sat down behind the wheel, and driven off.

He and Heinz had carried their suitcases to the city railroad station. And at station Zoo, another car would be waiting for him. As simple as that.

"Won't you finally tell me what this is all about?"

This was Heinz, and his clear young forehead was puckered and his mouth set in an angry line.

Dr. Goepfner drummed his nails on the window sill.

"Father—" the boy said above the clatter of the wheels, "why did I have to give you my passport, and why did I have to come to Ber-

lin with you, and why didn't we stay at the hotel . . . ? You are not—?"

Something like fear was in his voice, fear or outrage. The sleepy man was looking up, puzzled.

"Yes, we are, my son!" said Dr. Goepfner, with determination. "I'll explain it to you later."

"Let's go," he said, picking up one suitcase and motioning to Heinz to take the other.

But as they went past the ticket checkers booth and down the gray, dirty-looking stairs, Dr. Goepfner began to wonder what had made him hand the envelope to the driver. Wouldn't they want those papers over here, where he was going? And why had he written that letter to Bachmann?

All right, it was only a straightforward statement, saying that he was quitting his post at the plant and enclosing such and such. He liked a clean break, decently made, without the rough edge of ill feelings. Except that Bachmann was smart. Bachmann would sense that



"Dr. Goepfner, we are not

intimate self-portrait by Howard Fast

is in the commercial press of history of written language, there is an all-embracing as this; "fanatic" by which such semantic epithets that in them one hundred and sixty million men and men like him remain a mystery. The Communist Party itself

more than a little excited by the prison, which has just been answers to the questions posed casually, to glance at, and which sat and read it through to the very deeply moved. It is not a book—and a very long time to put a current political writing.

and the notes they have been most important and absorbing something about prison, as all gaze inward, toward an examination of prison must always appear to us, even if a temporary one. The path of approach, thinking, and the validity of his

stood that the political prisoner. All tyrannies offer him an act of becoming a prisoner is

in self-examination—which may truth which has illuminated of years. It is the political to me a treasure is," in the ab- spon, all defense—only his soul

and his human mind remain his, and only out of the purest conviction can he make them indomitable.

THIS IS A PART of what one feels in reading these letters of Eugene Dennis to his wife and his son. Profundity and wisdom are often combined with great simplicity; these are the letters of a simple man, a gentle man who guards his wounds and tries to conceal them, a passionate man who is a little fearful of the well of love and longing within him, a lonely man who has fought loneliness all his life to the deepest understanding of the fact that man is man only when knit to others; and if these are personal judgments, it must be understood that here we have a most personal book.

Many will find in it a clear and lucid interpretation of the politics of those prison years Dennis served; for me, I find the portrait of the man himself equally fascinating—and perhaps even more important; for it is high time that communists realized that they must be comprehended as people as well as Marxists.

Perhaps that is why I was most touched and moved by the simple letters of love and devotion to his wife and son. Dennis telling his little boy the legend of the Japanese monkeys, Dennis detailing with excitement and interest his work in the prison hothouse, the propagation and crossing of plants—this explains much of the man to me that I did not know and that I want to know. I was filled with admiration for the clear and lucid political analysis; I have even more admiration for a man who can love so well and compassionately.

I think that anyone who reads the book will have something of the same feeling. Eugene Dennis is a very brave man, and his courage comes out of good things, out of gentleness and love and compassion; and in the light of that, he presents the enigma that all brave and gentle people offer.

Yet it is not such an enigma to millions who live simple and ordinary and good lives; Dennis derives from them; he is like them, and they must come to know and understand what happens to people so like themselves who are communists. For that reason, above all others, an effort must be made to see that thousands and thousands of such people read this book. It is a good and important book.



EUGENE DENNIS

Short Story By Stefan Heym

it was also an apology, that the great Dr. Goeppner had left a little bridge for himself—maybe not a bridge—but a thin rope just the same, along which he could one day clamber back across the abyss his default was created.

But he had intended nothing of the sort. Really not.

OH, IT was comfortable, very comfortable.

You could sleep long, breakfast late, rest up after the years in which they'd been driving you and you had been driving yourself. You could go to the movies, sit in coffee-houses, and there was night life! It wasn't like back there where everything was dead after eight in the evening, unless, of course, you stayed on in the laboratory or had a conference or were asked to come and see Bachmann about problems at work which kept cropping up eternally.

No one came to him, no one bothered him. In the plant, he was always being bothered. There were

young assistants, mere kids, pitifully eager to soak up in six months' time what only the experience of years could teach them. Well, he had tried to help them, given them a lead here and there, put them straight on this question or that. They were crazy, over there in the East. They wanted to build twice as fast as was humanly possible, and naturally they hit snags, and didn't get on, and had to re-do things which would have worked out if only they'd waited. . . .

His hand stroked over his forehead, wiping away thoughts. It had been a bother. A scientist was a scientist and should be left to his science, and if he was concerned with production, then they should let him produce, not tell him about Marxism and all that poppycock. Once they brought in one of the bigshots of their ridiculous government and let him loose among the Herren Doktoren, and a fine mess he made of it. Anyone not dead set against their party dictatorship before that political tirade

certainly was, afterwards. And Bachmann had had a hell of a time squelching the jokes that ran rampant after the meeting.

POOR Bachmann. He was a decent soul, if you came right down to it, running himself ragged—and for what? Did anyone thank him? On June 17th, they almost beat him to a pulp—the same workers whom he'd gotten the night sanatorium for, and the club, and the noon-day meals that were twice as good and three times as ample and half as cheap as what the old company ever gave them. And yet Bachmann kept on talking to them, talking himself hoarse, telling them it was their plant and that they were harming themselves and nobody else if they stopped through-out and let the installations go to the devil. Idiots! . . .

Dr. Goeppner nodded, emphatically. To hell with Bachmann and what Bachmann might think of him. Bachmann had a surprise or two coming, anyhow, when he found out that Dr. Bruhns and Dr. Kolodney were also gone. The company, for some reason, was recalling its specialists, and Bachmann would be left with the kids and the workers.

But if Bachmann managed? "This is a people's owned plant," Bachmann had once said, "and we are the people and we're working for ourselves and there are no difficulties we can't master!"

The nerve of the man! Let him try to get along without Dr. Bruhns and Dr. Kolodney and Dr. Goeppner and who else was leaving him! . . . The people! . . . Why, the people didn't know their head from a hole in the wall; the people didn't appreciate when they had it good, they kicked and they grumbled and often enough they played so fast and loose with their people's owned property that he, Dr. Goeppner, had had to stop them, because to him it was the property of the company. Only that Bachmann, and those workers who had come and asked him about eliminating operations and saving money—they were of the people, too. . . .

IT WAS all a muddle, and he didn't see why he was bothering with it and thinking about it. It lay behind him, and he had burned his bridges.

come!"

Schwarz's voice boomed. Schwarz was a vice president of the company, in charge of personnel questions, and that's why he had this booming voice and this debonnaire way with people.

"First," Schwarz went on, "some good news for you, Dr. Goeppner: you fly tomorrow, with your family, and—with Dr. Bruhns and Dr. Kolodney and their families. We made it one transport, kit and kaboodle!"

He laughed and rubbed his hands.

"Oh," said Dr. Goeppner, "so my colleagues have come, too. Where are they?"

Schwarz laughed again. "We prefer to talk to you one at a time. Freely and from the heart. . . . From the heart," he repeated.

"Oh," said Dr. Goeppner, and looked about the room in which everything was either honey-colored wood or beige upholstery.

Schwarz pointed to the two men at his side. "Permit me to introduce Mr. Witherspoon!"

The man with the square skull and the heavy, gray eyes nodded to Dr. Goeppner.

"And Herr Kandl."

Herr Kandl looked like a cross between an executive and a policeman. He could be either.

"Mr. Witherspoon represents the American side of our business," said Schwarz. What side of the business Kandl represented, he didn't say.

"Let me show you something, Dr. Goeppner," said Schwarz, and shoved a sheet of paper across the desk. "This is your account, after taxes."

Dr. Goeppner glanced at it.

"Satisfied, Herr Doktor?"

"Yes."

"Pure profit!" said Schwarz. "Pure profit, in view of the fact that your living expenses, throughout these ten years, were covered by the Red Fraternity over there."

He laughed again and rubbed his hands. Then he stopped rubbing them and said, "You don't happen to have your papers with you, Dr. Goeppner? You know—personal documents, works pass, and so on."

"I turned them back."

There was a pause.

Herr Kandl broke it. "Now what on earth did you do that for?" he asked. He had a hoarse, squeaking voice, much too high

for his thick-set, florid face.

"I didn't think I would need them anymore," said Dr. Goeppner.

Kandl stared at him.

"All right, all right," said Schwarz. "It doesn't matter. But perhaps you could answer a few questions?"

"What is this?" said Dr. Goeppner. "An interrogation?"

"On the contrary!" said Schwarz waving off Kandl. "This is your first meeting with representatives of your company—in Freedom!"

"Then may I ask you a question?"

Schwarz shrugged.

"Why did you call me over here? Wasn't I doing my job right? Were there any complaints? We were going ahead, the plant was expanding at a reasonable rate, I was doing my share, taking care of your property. . . ."

"Perhaps I can explain," said Mr. Witherspoon. He spoke a precise, though somewhat halting German.

The other two kept respectfully silent.

"Something has happened," Mr. Witherspoon went on, his eyes almost hidden behind their lids, "to make us change our minds. Something to make us postpone certain plans—but not give them up!"

The last was said with emphasis. His eyes had opened, and they were hard as flint.

"What was it that happened?" said Dr. Goeppner.

"Geneva," said Mr. Witherspoon. "Adenauer in Moscow. Co-existence, for a while."

Dr. Goeppner blinked. "I fail to understand. Why, then, pull me out, and Dr. Bruhns and Dr. Kolodney?"

"Ever tried swallowing something too big for your mouth?" asked Mr. Witherspoon.

"I'm no child," said Dr. Goeppner.

"Nor are we," said Mr. Witherspoon. "If you see you can't swallow it now, you don't help it to grow bigger—you pare it down!"

Schwarz laughed as if he'd been told a huge, smutty joke. Herr Kandl looked non-committal. Dr. Goeppner thought of Bachmann, and, suddenly, the idea of paring Bachmann down seemed utterly ridiculous.

THE LAKE was incredible. (Continued on Page 10)



interested in brown-coal tars. They are found OVER THERE.

WELCOME! Welcome! Wel-

Stars from 'The Ballet of Romeo and Juliet'



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"Romeo and Juliet" now being shown to American audiences, the first full length motion picture of a complete ballet was awarded a Grand Prize at the 1955 Cannes Film Festival for "its beautiful color and adapting the ballet to the screen." Based on the famous Shakespearean play, its musical score is by Prokofiev, and it features the dancers, and corp de ballet, and orchestra of the Bolshoi Theatre.

Pictures left to right: Galina Ulanova, who creates the role of Juliet and is considered the world's foremost ballerina. Second, a colorful scene with members of the cast. Third, Yuri Zhdanov in the role of Romeo. Fourth Sergei Zoren as Mercutio. The presentation with English titles, was imported by Tohan Pictures and Sol Hurok, and is now at the Paris Theatre in New York.

BOOKS

More Labor History Relived In Memoirs of an IWW Member

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE OTHER DAY I was very pleased to receive a book of memoirs, written by my long-time friend George Hardy. Titled, "Those Stormy Years" and published by Lawrence and Wishart of London, England, the book is a thrilling story of a British worker's half a century of participation in the class struggle, much of it in the United States. His activities took him all over the world—to militant work in the labor movement in five continents. Few workers indeed have had such a wide experience in trade union and political struggle, and fewer yet are those who could put together their experiences in such an instructive and entertaining book as Hardy has done.

George Hardy, born in Yorkshire 70 years ago, of land-worker parents, emigrated in 1906 to Canada. There he soon found himself an active worker and leader in the I.W.W. Working in various industries, he participated in many of the struggles of that organization in various parts of Canada and the United States. He was one of the 112 I.W.W.s tried before Judge K. M. Landis in 1918.

With the development of the Russian Revolution, Hardy became a Communist. He and Bill Haywood and others brought numerous splendid fighters into the young Communist Party in 1920-21. George Hardy, therefore, ranks as one of the founders of the Communist Party of the United States.

HARDY HAD an irresistible urge to see the world and to participate everywhere in the struggles of the workers. His book is, therefore, packed with most interesting accounts of his labor activities in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, China, and elsewhere, including, of course, long and active experiences in his native Great Britain. Hardy was a pioneer in the building of the Red International of Labor Unions, being particularly active in its marine section.

He had many thrilling experiences in the Soviet Union from the earliest days of the Revolution, the most outstanding of which was an interview with Lenin.

"Those Stormy Years," by George Hardy, is not only a most readable book, but it is also a valuable contribution to American labor history, especially with regard to the I.W.W. In this respect, it is a



companion work to "Bill Haywood's Book," and "I Speak My Own Piece" by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The book paints a most vivid grass roots picture of the decades of fierce struggle of the American working class to trade unionize the great trustified, open shop industries, an elementary task that was finally accomplished only with the founding of the CIO in the middle 1930's.

The Bug

(Continued from Page 9)

You saw everything twice, once as it was, and then upside down, in the mirror of the blue water: snow-capped mountains, houses, palm trees.

The terrace of the hotel reached down to the shore. The boy was out on the water, somewhere, in one of the sailing boats that skimmed along lazily. Dr. Goepner sat, sipping black Italian coffee, looking at Angela.

"You're restless," she said. She was tanned by the sun, and the wrinkles on her face seemed to have smoothed out. A little later, when the band started playing, young men would come and ask her to dance. That was one good thing, at least, he thought; she liked it, this world of ease and freedom they'd been missing while he had worked. She liked these men and women with no purpose in life but to spend time and money. In the evening, the Casino threw open its doors and the tiny shiny ball clattered as the roulette wheel spun around. Angela even won, sometimes, and would clap her hands like a delighted child.

"Why are you so restless?" she asked.

"How do I know?" he said.

"I'm thinking."

"You shouldn't think."

"I can't help it, my dear," he said.

"What are you thinking about?"

He poured some more coffee into his cup and dropped a piece of sugar in it.

"Fibres?" she smiled. "Brown-coal tar?"

"That, too," he said. "But that's not the worst."

"What, then?"

He looked at the lake, the upside down mountains and trees. "A moment ago," he said, "I thought what they would do with this."

"They?"

"Oh, you know—they!"

She knew Sometimes her understanding surprised him. Her face darkened, and its lines reappeared, black crow's feet at the corners of her beautiful eyes. "They would take all the pleasure out of it," she said. "Over the porter's desk they'd have a picture of one of their great statesmen glaring at you significantly."

He laughed.

"They'd hang a red streamer across the entrance of the hotel, and write on it: More Fibres For Reconstruction! or some such thing. . . ."

"I find them boring," he said.

The band struck up. A well-groomed, broad-shouldered, empty-faced young man came and nodded pleasantly for Dr. Goepner's permission to dance with the lady. Angela went off with him.

There wasn't a cloud in the sky.

EXCEPT for the size and the luxury of the office, and for the content of the pictures on the wall, it could have been one of those conferences at Bachman's.

They were all there—the perpetually grumpy Dr. Bruhns; Dr. Kolodney, his thick glasses sparkling under his thick, gray brows; and quite a few others whom Dr. Goepner knew and appreciated. The old company certainly had emptied Bachmann's stable. Dr. Goepner hadn't suspected that so many of his colleagues in the plant over there in the East, had dangled from wires that were being pulled in Frankfurt.

It gave him a certain mischievous pleasure. Too bad for Bachmann! . . . And besides, this meeting meant an end to his unemployment, sweetened though it had been by travel and sun. All these men, including himself, were excellent, tops in their field, and now they'd be assigned to one of the company's enterprises.

At the head of the table sat Schwarz, and Mr. Witherspoon, and, a little to the side, the unavoidable Herr Kandl.

Schwarz was holding forth. He spoke of the great loyalty all the gentlemen present had shown to the old company. They'd done their job well, all of them; then, like the loyal men they were, they had obeyed with soldierly discipline the call of the company, had given up homes they might have loved, friends and associates they might have liked, ties they might

have hated to break, and had come West. . . .

Loyalty deserved loyalty, Schwarz was saying. The Company, too, had fulfilled its pledge: more than its pledge. Over and above the accounts in the bank, each of the gentlemen present and their families had been given a paid vacation trip better than the best you could dream of in the East. And whatever the plant to which they might be assigned, each would find awaiting him a one-family house, newly built and complete with all modern comforts, to be furnished to taste, at the Company's expense.

Dr. Goepner noted that the applause wasn't quite as enthusiastic as Schwarz thought he had a right to expect. The vacations were over, and a one-family house, well-furnished, they'd had over in the East, too.

"Now as to your work," Schwarz continued, his exuberantly booming voice growing sober, "it may not always be what each of you might wish for, gentlemen. After all, we here, too, have been producing, in our modest capitalist way—" he laughed—"and every hole has found its peg, so-to-speak and every job its man."

He gazed along the baize-covered table.

"Now, now, now!" he said. "I don't want to see any long faces. You, too, will find your little nook in time; but you mustn't forget that our economic laws are different from those where you came from, and that we cannot manufacture more than we can sell at a profit."

"What about my—" began Dr. Kolodney, but stopped as he saw Schwarz's hand shoot out.

"The Company feels that what most of you would want to do is some nice quiet research. All our plants have ample laboratory facilities, and so we decided to suggest to you gentlemen that you will go as follows—"

"One moment, please—"

"Yes, Dr. Bruhns?"

The little man with the low forehead that always looked like a thundercloud about to burst, got up. "Maybe this is wrong," he said, "but, frankly, we aren't accustomed to being told what we have to do. The chief over there, a man named Bachmann, used to listen to us and discuss with us—"

"You aren't over there," said Herr Kandl.

"Well, well—" Schwarz tried to mediate. "If the gentlemen are accustomed to certain ways, perhaps we can oblige them—as an exception, Herr Kandl, as an exceptional policy. But let's be practical, let's talk concretely, time is money here, and theoretical discussions, as you had them over there, don't help us to pay dividends."

"All right," said Dr. Bruhns, "let's be practical. Let's take Dr. Goepner. He's been working on

this new fibre, and he's almost got it. Where will you put him?"

"But this is no problem!" said Mr. Witherspoon. "We have the best equipped laboratories! Dr. Goepner will continue on his fibre!"

"Ah," said Dr. Bruhns, "so." And he sat down, not quite satisfied, though he could think of nothing else to say.

But Dr. Goepner, without bothering to get up, said, "And afterwards? I would like to see my fibre produced!"

"That's another question," said Witherspoon.

"Why?" asked Dr. Goepner. "Do you conduct research in thin air, here?"

Mr. Witherspoon opened his lids. His eyes were even harder than at that time in West Berlin. "Dr. Goepner," he said, "we are not interested in brown-coal tars. Brown coal is found over there."

"I'll use other tars."

"We are not interested in the fibre, Dr. Goepner. It's too expensive. It'll either destroy our price structure and harm our other investments in that line—or, if we keep the price high, it'll glut the market."

"Then why work on it?"

"To keep you happy," said Mr. Witherspoon, lowering his lids again.

"You see," Schwarz picked up the ball, "how the Company is willing to do everything in its power to cooperate with you, even though financially—"

"In other words—" Dr. Goepner had risen and was cutting him off rudely, "you're putting us on ice!"

Schwarz seemed upset, but controlled himself. "If you wish to phrase it that way . . . I But I would prefer saying that you're our long-term, strategic reserve."

"Reserve—toward what?"

"Toward when we take over," Herr Kandl threw in. "Toward when we come and take over our plants in the East." He had got up too, trying to appear military, despite his short legs.

Dr. Goepner looked at Herr Kandl. He didn't know what made him think, at this moment, of Bachmann, nor what forced him to say, "And what makes you so sure that you will take over? Couldn't it happen the other way 'round?"

"Let's close the meeting," said Mr. Witherspoon, between his teeth.

AFTERWARDS, they sat in the deserted room, the three of them facing the littered ashtrays on the table.

"What do you plan to do with them, now?" asked Mr. Witherspoon.

Schwarz, his exuberance gone, said nothing. He seemed tired and disgusted.

But Kandl thumped the table with his fleshy fist. "Don't say I didn't warn you!"

His grating, high-pitched voice made Schwarz wince.

"I told you to be careful of these fellows from over there! They all got it, somehow. It's like a bug. And very infectious."



Fresh Asparagus

By JO LYNNE

By Federated Press

FRESH ASPARAGUS

Though frozen and canned asparagus are available all the year round there is nothing quite so delicious as the fresh asparagus which appear on the market early in the spring. If your family likes this tasty, springlike vegetable, serve it while you can, as the season is short.

Of course it is a luxury but the wise homemaker will economize on some other food items in order to serve fresh asparagus. Make a meal of it, served on hot buttered toast, with or without hollandaise sauce. Crisp bacon and a tossed green salad are ideal with this meal.

To prepare fresh asparagus, snap off the tough ends and wash thoroughly as it is a sandy vegetable. Many cooks take the time to cut off the spires on the stem, as it is here that the sand often gathers. Divide the asparagus into individual servings and tie each bunch with string.

Place the asparagus bunches upright in the bottom part of a double boiler and add boiling salted water. Invert the boiler top over the asparagus and cook about 12 to 15 minutes. Be sure not to overcook. The tender tops will steam and the less tender stems will cook thoroughly by this method. Lift each serving out when done and serve immediately.

ASPARAGUS SOUP

2 bunches fresh asparagus; 3 tbs. butter; 3 tbs. flour; ¼ cup chopped onion; ½ cup chopped

celery; ½ cup cream.

Remove tips from asparagus and cook separately in small amount of boiling salted water. Cook stems, celery and onion in boiling salted water or stock to cover, for ½ hour or until done. Rub through a sieve.

Melt butter in double boiler top and stir in flour until well blended. Stir in slowly the cream and add the asparagus stock. Heat thoroughly, stirring constantly. Season with salt, pepper and paprika and add cooked asparagus tips just before serving. Top with fresh chopped parsley or chives if desired.

ASPARAGUS SALAD

Cook asparagus as directed and chill well. If preferred, only the tips may be used for salad and the stems reserved for soup. Serve on shredded lettuce with either a mayonnaise dressing thinned with sour cream or a tart french dressing. Chopped parsley or chives add a tasty touch.

Asparagus salad combines well with devilled or scrambled eggs for a luncheon or supper meal. Toast or hot rolls go well with this.

HOLLANDAISE SAUCE

½ cup butter; 3 egg yolks; 4 tbs. boiling water; 1½ tbs. lemon juice; dash of salt and paprika; 1 tbs. cream.

Melt butter slowly and heat lemon juice in the same way. The top of the oven is a good place. Place egg yolks in top of double boiler over a small amount of boiling water. The water should not touch the top of the double boiler. Many cooks use a heatproof bowl or crock for this.

Beat egg yolks until they begin to thicken. Add 1 tbs. boiling water and continue beating. Repeat until 4 tbs. boiling water have been added. Then beat in the hot lemon juice. Remove from fire. Continue beating and add melted butter and seasonings slowly. Put the sauce back on the double boiler in which the water is hot but not boiling and leave there until ready to serve. Beat sauce again before serving. If it should separate, beat in 1 tbs. cream before serving.

This sauce takes time and trouble to make but is well worth it for a special occasion.



Sew Simple

(Federated Press Pattern)

Women will enjoy sewing and wearing this delightful sundress and bolero ensemble. Pattern No. 8239 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Send 35 cents in coin, your name, address, pattern number and size to Federated Press, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y. The latest issue of our pattern magazine contains dozens more smart, easy to sew styles for all ages. Send 25 cents for your copy of the spring-summer '56 issue.

8239
36-52

Don't Be a Slave To a Thermometer

By DOCTOR A.

SOME parents attach such extraordinary importance to thermometers that I sometimes feel like saying, in a thoroughly crusty and reactionary way, "Throw the blooming thing away."

A child's general appearance and behavior is so much more important than his temperature as a guide to whether he is really ill or not.

A clinical thermometer has its uses, because a high temperature is a sign that the body is coping with some infection, and, of course, we want to help it cope.

A high temperature, however, is not necessarily itself dangerous, and doctors are not concerned with "bringing it down" except in so far as the temperature falling is a sign that the infection has been defeated.

Our bodies are adjusted to

Our temperature mechanism keeps our bodies normally at a heat of 97 or 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Actually this odd choice of 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit as "normal" records a mistake made by Herr Gabriel Fahrenheit when he was inventing his thermometer at the beginning of the 18th century.

He intended to fix his degrees so that 100 degrees equalled the normal temperature of the body, but he was a bit off.

Since then, millions of human beings have proved that the average normal temperature is between 97.4 and 98.4 degrees (or about one degree higher if taken in the rectum instead of the mouth), and slightly higher in the evenings.

IF WE CATCH an infection, our body mechanism controlling temperature gets set at a higher level. As a result of extra energy and increased circulation we fight the germ with greater energy, and the outward effect of this is fever.

As the mechanism raises the temperature up, the patient begins to feel cold and shiver, which helps to raise the body temperature. Extra warmth is needed or the environment will now seem much too chilly.

When the temperature begins to come down, the body sweats hard, to help the process along, and the patient feels terribly hot.

Naturally it is part of the doctor's and the mother's job to make the patient as comfortable as possible during this process, so if he is miserably hot we sponge him down and give him cool drinks, even though this will slightly reduce the speed at which his temperature returns to normal.

But normally what has to be dealt with is not the temperature itself, but the infection that caused it.

Occasionally, however, a patient's temperature goes so high that it can cause damage to the cells of the body: then special measures must be taken to bring the temperature down.

This may occur if a child's temperature rises to about 107 degrees, or an adult's to about 105 degrees, for children's temperatures naturally fly up and down much faster, and farther, than is normal in adults.

SOMETIMES when a small baby catches an infection, though, we get really worried because his temperature does not go up.

Then we know his body is not coping with the invader, and when his temperature begins to rise it is a good sign that it is reacting at last.

Some people seem to believe that if a child has a normal temperature there "cannot be anything serious the matter." That is not so.

There are some serious infections which are not accomplished by rise of temperature, such as whooping cough, or tuberculosis.

Most ordinary diseases of childhood, however, are accompanied by temperature, and as most of them begin with a sore throat, and other symptoms that may easily be mistaken for an ordinary cold, it is useful to know if the child's temperature goes up.

One mild infection which has been going around of late is glandular fever, in which the sufferer develops enlarged glands, a sore throat and a temperature that keeps going up and down.

Like everything that provokes changes of body temperature, glandular fever makes a child rather low and miserable while it lasts—which may be several

Women's Work Hours Reduced

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW. — An event took place here recently that showed that decisions taken at the 20th Party Congress are being acted upon swiftly and with resolution. It affected 80 million Soviet workers in towns and cities.

On Saturday, March 10, factory and office workers worked two hours less than they have been expected to do on any Saturday in the past 15 years.

Men and women who went on shift at 7 o'clock in the morning of that day were home for dinner soon after 1 p.m. and between 3 and 4 that afternoon the streets of Moscow were as crowded as they usually are between 6 and 7. Many places cancelled the luncheon hour to let workers out an hour earlier.

AT THE 20th Congress it was announced that beginning from next year the eight hour working day would be reduced to a seven-hour day.

"I work in the factory and study at evening class," said Yuri Valik, a turner at a Moscow factory told me. "Time is very important for me. I never have enough of it. Now we've been given a whole two hours more free time on Saturdays. Add to that the dinner break. It means I'll get home three hours earlier every Saturday."

"How did I spend my first Saturday under the new arrangement? Well, in the first place I had dinner with my wife which didn't often happen before. I went to the kindergarten to fetch my little son—usually it's my wife who goes. Then I sat down to my books. Had a nice long evening."

FOR WOMEN workers, of course, the change is a real boon. This is what Nina Valagina who works in a metal factory in Kuibyshev had to say about it.

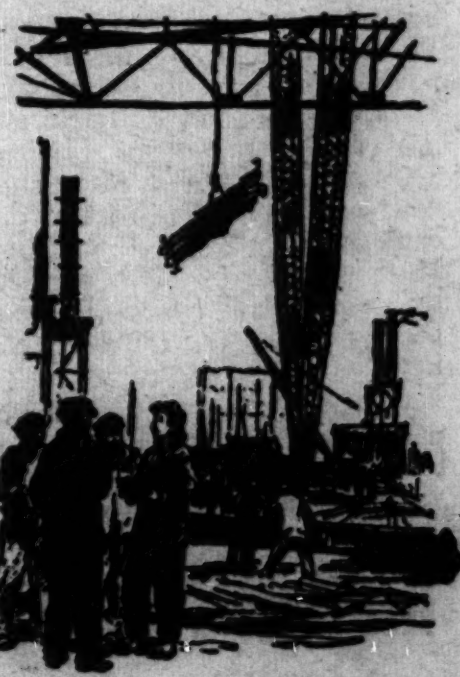
"Saturday was always a hard day for us women. We'd come back from work at 6 and have to start housework—get supper ready or launder or bathe the kids."

"On March 10 we worked without dinner break and changed shifts at 1:30. I was about the house till 7, tidying up, laundering, playing with the kids."

"Usually I don't have time for the kids on week days for I take nursing courses in the evening."

"That evening I had time for a stroll and then my husband took me to the pictures at the factory club."

One important aspect of the reduction in working hours is that management have been instructed to see to it that wages do not suffer as a result.



weeks.

But the only treatment is to keep the child quiet and warm, and give him what he feels like in the way of food and drink, reading and cards.

This is not a very infectious disease and not at all contagious, but it is worth isolating a child who has it, particularly since he won't feel like doing much anyway.

Your Money and Your Life Pension Fund Facts

By Labor Research Association

During the past decade millions of workers have won as "fringes" establishment of private funds for pensions and other benefits. These promise supplements to the inadequate Federal social security payments.

The New York State Banking Department recently has published important facts concerning these funds. It is the logical source of such information because 13 large New York banks are trustees for pension and welfare funds with assets of almost \$7.5 billion, 60 percent of the assets of all such funds in the country. The 4½ million workers covered are employed nationwide by the largest industrial corporations.

The employers, or employer-appointed boards, administer 86 percent of the plans with 67 percent of the workers. Unions have an equal voice in most of the remaining plans. The employers

may amend 86 percent of the plans, reduce or suspend contributions in 80 percent, and terminate 90 percent of the plans, all at their sole discretion or option.

In the Federal OASI system, pensions are less spread out than wages. This recognizes that even lower-paid workers have minimum requirements. Not so in most of the private plans. Here, under the most common formula, the \$2,400 per year worker will get an annual pension of 26 percent of his earnings, the \$18,000 per year executive 41 percent.

The employer does not actually control the fund. The bank trustee, which handles, invests, and pays out the money, does. For 97 percent of the plans, the trustee was appointed solely by the employer. Workers are given periodic financial statements by only 14 percent of the pension funds they are permitted to look

(Continued on Page 14)



The Worker Sports



DODGERS, REDS—YANKS, CHISOX

By LESTER RODNEY

IT'S PENNANT picking time again, with "Play Ball" resounding in eight big league cities on Tuesday. Last spring we went against the majority opinion, which favored Milwaukee and Cleveland, and hit it right with the Dodgers and Yanks. This year the Dodgers and Yanks are soundly favored to do it again, and this year we must stick with the favorites. The World Series, it says here, will open at Ebbets Field on Wednesday, Oct. 3, with Bob Turley facing Don Newcombe.

The new World Champs have lost pitcher Podres, and there is some question whether Billy Loes and Karl Spooner will throw a ball for them or whether Carl Erskine will ever be the same. But in the opinion here, they still are the club with the most 'big' players, have been strengthened at no cost to themselves by the acquisition of Randy Jackson and the sparkling rookie Charley Neal, will get plenty of solid pitching from the oncoming Roger Craig and Sandy Koufax, and maybe 19-year-old Don Drysdale as well, have helped their bench and defense with the likes of Gino Cimoli, and can hardly miss.

There is no team in baseball with as much power and defense as that supplied by Campanella, Snider, Hodges, Furillo, Reese, Gilliam, Amoros, Jackson, Robinson. Add Neal, called the finest second baseman to come up since Joe Gordon, Zimmer, Cimoli, and Walker and you have to have the championship squad with just reasonable pitching, which will be supplied from among Messrs. Newcombe, Erskine, Labine, Craig, Koufax, Roebuck, Bessent, Lehman and Drysdale even if Loes and Spooner never make it.

AFTER the rather routine pick of the champs to repeat, however, we see lots of fun in the National League, with the Cincinnati Reds rushing into the runner-up spot on booming power and improved pitching, and the Cards shooting right up behind them. Actually any of the teams listed from second through seventh could finish anywhere in those six spots, and in our opinion would be a good bet to finish behind the Yanks in the American League. A team like the Phils with pros like Ashburn, Hamner and Ennis behind Robin Roberts is hard to list in seventh place. The Cubs' keystone combine of the great young shortstop Ernie Banks and classy Gene Baker is probably the game's best. It is difficult to imagine Willie Mays playing for a fifth place team, and operatives like Dark, Mueller and Antonelli are proven high grade pros. Is there a team in the American League with a 1-2 punch like that of the explosive Hank Aaron and Ed Mathews of Milwaukee, backed by an essentially sound club and good (though overrated) pitching?

Cincinnati is our dark horse pick, and if we thought just a bit less of Brooklyn's formidables, we'd be tempted to go crazy.



NATIVE SON — 20-year-old Sandy Koufax, of Brooklyn's Bensonhurst area, is a southpaw hope for the champions. He must be kept all season because he's a bonus baby, but some think he is ready anyhow.

Just say we are intrigued by the potential of a club with hitters like Kluzewski, Bell and Post, doing it all at once, a crack key-stone combine in McMillan and Temple, the addition of a 20-year-old rookie left fielder named Frank Robinson whom I have heard talked about almost reverentially by solid baseball people, as a great hitter due to burst suddenly on the scene, and improved pitching.

Brooks Lawrence is the man to watch. This hard throwing righthander went sour last year after a splendid rookie half-season with the Cards in '54. It was ulcer trouble, and he's strong again. A little known Negro left-hander named Pat Scantlebury may fool a few folks. Hershell Freeman could be the relief pitcher in the league after Brooklyn's Labine, and Joe Black might not hurt. Klippstein and Nuxhall could be fair enough starters. Birdie Tebbets is our idea of a ballplayer's manager. Keep your eyes on the Reds—see how far our neck is out.

IT'S a crazy league once you get past the Dodgers. There will be veteran writers picking the Phils and Giants second and third, and the Reds sixth, Milwaukee thinks it is ready to go all the way with a fully emerging Aaron, a comebacking Spahn and a sound Bobby Thomson, but the opinion here is that they'll miss big Conley, won't have enough pitching, and O'Connell at second and Crandall behind the plate have never measured up to high expectations.

The Pirates are improved, but doomed to stay in the cellar. In our opinion they are a much

better club than the "hopeless trio" of the American League, Kansas City, Washington and Baltimore.

★
THE YANKS can be much stronger than last year. I could see them running away with it. Don Larsen is ready to step out as a strong arm pitcher. Maury McDermott has got to help. Casey Stengel is knee deep in regulars, and will have the strongest 25-man squad in the game. He could start an infield of Skowron, Martin, Lumpe and Carey, an outfield of Bauer, Mantle and Howard, and leave on the bench such as McDougald, Richardson, Coleman, Collins, Hunter, Robinson, Rizzuto, Noren, Kubek, Siebern, Skizas. The last three and Lumpe comprise an exceptional rookie crop loaded with potential. The kind the Yanks don't give away when they get their Turley, Larsens and McDermotts.

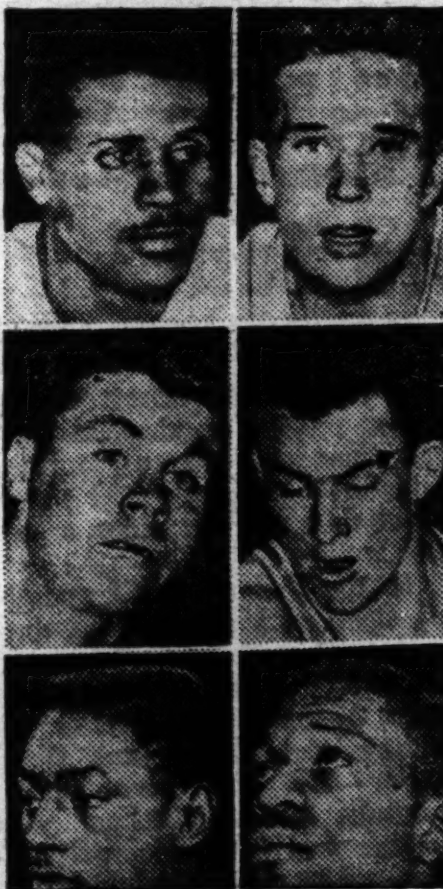
They are fixed so they can trade off a few of their lesser lights for another pitcher like Detroit's Carver or Baltimore's Wight or Wilson without hurting their lineup.

We like the White Sox, strengthened by Doby's bat, to move up from their usual third spot. Cleveland's Lemon and Wynn can't go on forever, and despite the burgeoning of the fabulous Herb Score, and still fine pitching, the punch may no longer be there. Boston's pitching is a year away from being the league's best.

Detroit, with such as Al Kaline and Harvey Kuenn and better pitching, has an outside shot at the first division, but the last three are outclassed. Baltimore sealed its doom a year ago when it gave away Turley, Larsen and Hunter for very little talent and \$200,000 in the most atrocious deal in big league history.

Don't bet on any of this—not even Baltimore for last!

To Melbourne!



Six of the twelve hoop stars recently chosen in Kansas City to carry the banner of the USA in forthcoming Olympic competition. K. C. Jones, San Francisco (top, left), Billy Evans, Kentucky (top, right), Dick Boushka, St. Louis (center, left), Giff Ford, Texas (center, right), Carl Cain, Iowa (bottom, left), and Bill Russell, San Francisco (bottom, right).



MR. MVP of the American League, the Yanks' Berra, is a major reason why Stengel's men figure to do it again. There is no catcher in the league remotely close to the 31-year-old St. Louisian.

Our Olympic Quint Should Keep Us 1st

By ROOSEVELT WARD JR.

All "sour-grapes" moaners playing U.S. athletes cheap in coming Olympic competition should take a better look at the basketball squad chosen to carry the USA's banner

onto the winners podium at Melbourne. This team can do without pessimistic groaners predicting dire results and stupidly urging elimination of some nations from the games so that we can have smooth sailing. They'll beat any team in the world—and it on the basketball court.

The 12-member squad and alternates chosen following recent round-robin eliminations in Kansas City, comprise one of the best, and certainly the most proudly representative team ever to wear the red, white and blue shield in international basketball competition. With three Negro squad members and two others as alternates, and remaining squad members of various national origins hailing from all sections of the nation, the true face of the U.S. will be presented to the world.

Interesting to note, and also a decisive indication of the fast and phenomenal emergence of Negro hoop-stars, is the fact that all five team members and alternates picked from the Kansas City Collegiate team, are Negroes.

Bill Russell and K. C. Jones of the record-breaking San Francisco Dons and Carl Cain of Iowa are squad members, with Willie Naulls, UCLA, and Hal Lear of Temple, picked as alternates. These five almost sparked the Collegians to a surprising team victory at Kansas City which automatically would have placed five

members of their team on the Olympic squad. They lost by a hair to the Bartlesville Oilers, AAU Industrial team, with the highest point total, a system used to determine among teams with identical won-lost records. It's a real tribute to the collegians that they did so well in the eliminations usually dominated by amateur ex-collegians who have played together on AAU-sponsored teams for many years following graduation.

Besides the fabulous Russell, Jones and Cain, other Olympic squad members are: Chuck Darling, Iowa; Burdette Halderson, Colorado; Bill Houglund, Kansas; Bob Jeangerard, Colorado; Jim Walsh, Stanford; Bill Evans, Kentucky; Giff Ford, Texas; Ron Tomasic, Stanford, and Dick Boushka, St. Louis.

Naulls, Lear, Joe Dean, LSU, Ray Warren, TCU, Charles Koon, Washington and Terry Rand, Marquette, are alternates.

Seven of 12 squad members are 6-6 or over, with only two of the entire group under six feet.

When opposing teams at Melbourne view this towering collection of giants, they might squawk, but in the U.S. basketball is a tall man's game. These are the best we can offer. We need not apologize.

May the best team win. We hope it's the U.S.A.

mail to rodney in oct. with salt

- | NATIONAL | AMERICAN |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. BROOKLYN | 1. NEW YORK |
| 2. CINCINNATI | 2. CHICAGO |
| 3. ST. LOUIS | 3. BOSTON |
| 4. MILWAUKEE | 4. CLEVELAND |
| 5. NEW YORK | 5. DETROIT |
| 6. CHICAGO | 6. KANSAS CITY |
| 7. PHILADELPHIA | 7. WASHINGTON |
| 8. PITTSBURGH | 8. BALTIMORE |



Civil Rights Issue Hits Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration action to make a speedup push for the bills. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House judiciary committee and author of the omnibus bill already okayed by his committee, declared after hearing testimony from Brownell that he would add to his measure the one point in the Administration bill not already covered in the omnibus. He will then ask his committee to approve the amended bill section by section, he said.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) said, "We are delighted to have this belated Administration support."

Even more specifically, Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) suggested that a bi-partisan civil rights program could be composed on the basis of the Administration and Democratic proposals. He stressed that bi-partisan sponsorship of a civil rights measure was essential to passage at this session.

ROOSEVELT has withheld action on his discharge petition to see whether legislation with bi-partisan sponsorship can be agreed on in the House judiciary committee.

The discharge petition which he and Rep. Charles Brownson (R-Ind) proposed to launch after the Easter recess, and the resolutions which preceded it (H. Res. 440 and H. Res. 441) were intended to force the Celler bill out of the Judiciary committee and past the Rules Committee.

What the outcome of this waiting policy will be is uncertain. The next step by the House civil rights bloc will be taken next week, following another closed door session of the Judiciary committee Tuesday.

There has been a different and unfortunate reaction from some other Democrats. Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) has said that to begin hearings on the Eisenhower proposals at this stage would only "endanger civil rights legislation during this session." He believes, apparently, that hearings now are only the pathway to new stalls and delays.

Sens. Richard Neuberger and Wayne Morse held that the Administration proposals were acceptable, but inadequate compared with proposals that have already been introduced.

Neuberger declared that the Republicans were attempting to take advantage of the Dixiecrat-liberal split in the Democratic Party. He said the Administration was only trying to "embarrass a Democratic and Dixiecrat."

Congress which is split on the subject.

OF THE FOUR proposals which Brownell made on behalf of the Administration, the Republican leader in the Senate, Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif) would go along on only two. A similar position was taken by Rep. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) who introduced the Administration legislation in the House.

But there are no signs that the Administration is taking any steps, apart from the purely formal ones of making its proposals public, to win their adoption.

RESPONSIBILITY for inaction on civil rights lies not alone with the Republicans, and their demagoguery, but in the heart of the Democratic Party as well. There are 31 members of the House Judiciary committee, 18 of them Democrats, and 13 Republicans.

Of the 18 Democrats, six signed the Dixiecrat manifesto attacking the Supreme Court; of the 13 Republicans, one signed.

United action by the 12 Democrats on the committee who did not line up with the Dixiecrats, could compel enough Republicans to come along to ensure bi-partisan agreement on the main features of the Celler bill. This appears to be the most practical legislative vehicle at this time for action.

The grim fact, however, is that Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) author of the bill, which he introduced on Jan. 5, 1955, and chairman of the Judiciary committee, has done nothing to advance it.

A concerted drive now by the labor movement and the NAACP could undoubtedly break loose the contrived log jam in the Judiciary committee.

On the Senate side, the Judiciary committee has in its hands four bills which were reported out of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, headed by Senator Hennings, in mid-February. As constituted, the Judiciary committee means in the first place Senator James O. Eastland, virulent racist and foe of civil rights and civil liberties.

It will require a first class upheaval to unloose his grip on the machinery of the committee, and on the souls of most of its members. Behind Eastland stands Senator Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) majority leader, who last week disclosed that he would seek the presidential nomination on a program of party unity between liberals and Dixiecrats.

Riesel

(Continued from Page 2)

easily. The pressure upon them will increase. They'll have to do something.

UNFORTUNATELY, the racket issue has long been a political football and the investigations in New York, as we noted earlier in this paper, was primarily inspired and timed by the administration, for political exploitation.

The plan, in line with the long-range activity of the D. of J.'s rackets division headed by Warren Olney, was to fish out some labor union racketeers for headlines during the heat of the presidential campaign, to discredit the trade union movement as a whole and reduce its effectiveness in the election.

Ironically, Riesel himself has been encouraging that line by the content of his columns. His emphasis was overwhelmingly on labor racketeers, as though it is unionism that breeds gangsterism and rackets. The truth is, as so strongly brought out in the hearings of the Kefauver Committee (and even in Riesel's own columns) that the powerful gambling and other racket syndicates have their MAIN seat of power outside the trade unions—that they impose their will upon some unions, employers and even governments.

THE POSITION of this paper has been that unions must fight the influence of racketeers with every means at their command and that Attorney General Brownell, or local district attorneys seriously intended to do something about the menace, should aim at the REAL seat of racketeer power—the gigantic syndicates running across state lines from coast to coast.

This paper, as the left-progressives have always, holds that the best guarantee against racketeering in the unions is an active and aroused rank and file. The most serious obstacle, however, is the formula of the AFL-CIO leaders, very strongly supported in Riesel's own columns, coupling communism and racketeers as a "twin menace." The effect of that formula has been to lend the racketeers themselves an anti-Communist cover for their own crimes and terrorist regimes in some unions. Every honest and militant rank-and-file who wants a clean union is almost always labeled a "Communist." The racketeers make use of the weapon just as Hitler used the "red menace" to "justify" his fascism.

The use of the red-baiting weapon makes it almost impossible in many situations to develop rank and file movements for clean unionism where they are very much needed.

THE FACT is that the largest number of victims of gangsters in the past three decades were Communists and others on the left. It is the Communists who dared and successfully challenged racketeering in the fur, New York painters, hotel, waterfront and other unions. When in the thirties young Thomas E. Dewey the "racket-buster" sought witnesses against the monarchs of gangdom—Lepke and Gurrah—he was able to find only among the Communists the men with courage to do so.

The gangsters, of course, show little discretion on their selection of victims. Yesterday they threw acid into the face of a left winger. Today they throw it into the face of a former socialist, son of a garment union leader, now a successful columnist for Hearst and similar papers. Perhaps this latest outrageous action will so shame America before the world that our law enforcers will turn some of their army of "red" hunters against the real menace—the criminal racket syndicates.

FOLLOWING a visit by Soviet deputy premier Mikoyan to Peking a treaty was signed increasing Soviet aid by about \$600,000,000. Soviet machinery and Soviet materials are being used to build several hundred new Chinese factories.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

STUDENTS at South Carolina State College (Negro) at Orangeburg, S. C., stayed away from classes this week protesting Gov. George Bell Timmerman's threat of police action and a legislative investigation of the campus NAACP. The week-long boycott of classes was added to the students' mass refusal to eat food bought from local supporters of the White Citizens Councils. Some 1,498 students were involved in the action.

Faculty members supporting the student action have signed a statement to state authorities saying that if the faculty members are fired for membership in the NAACP the college will have to be closed. In that event, the statement added, Negro students will have to be admitted to state-supported "white" colleges.

RACISTS, INSPIRED by White Citizens Council attacks on "Negro music," mainly the current Rock'n Roll fad among teen-agers, assaulted Nat "King" Cole, the Negro singer, on a Birmingham stage. Coles who was born in Montgomery, Ala., was filling the first part of an engagement in the City Auditorium. Of the attack, he said later:

"They've been ranting about rhythm and blues being 'Negro music,' but it figures that . . . they'd have to ban all Negro artists." (Cole is not a rhythm and blues singer).

"This was not a personal affront to me. It was part of that fuss over Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama and the

bus boycott in Montgomery. . . .

"I didn't come here to be political. I'm not trying to prove anything. I leave that to the other guys."

Although Cole was not seriously injured, he cancelled other southern engagements.

MISS JANE HICKMAN, a native of Dayton, Ohio, was hired in Los Angeles last week by the Trans-World Airlines as its second reservations agent. TWA also has in its employ two Negro licensed mechanics and has announced that it has openings for more qualified applicants.

World Briefs

(Continued from Page 4)

gued that U.S. and Soviet armed forces should not be cut lower than 2,500,000. The British and French agreed with the Soviet proposal to cut armed forces to 1,500,000. Gromyko also urged open skies inspection together with actual disarmament steps.

OKINAWA'S Communist Party leader Kamejiro Senaga received tumultuous welcome from thousands of Okinawans when he was released from jail. He had been imprisoned by the U.S. occupation authorities because he urged that Okinawans should have the right of self-determination. According to the N.Y. Times (April 11) "almost all Okinawans want these islands returned to Japan."

THE CIRCULATION DRIVE

In the two weeks since the Daily Worker offices were seized on March 27, our circulation campaign understandably slowed down almost to a crawl. But now that we're back, we should go full speed ahead as our answer to the Treasury Department's effort to strangle our paper.

The Worker is today far more widely known than it was two weeks ago. Many who had read it in the past even thought it had gone out of existence because they had not seen or heard of it for some time. Many among these would be glad to get it again. Others who have never read it are interested and curious. We've received quite a few letters from such people asking for subs.

We are thus in a better position today to spread the paper than we were two weeks ago. Let's take advantage of this and turn the attack of the Treasury Department against it! Aside from the political importance of gains in circulation, this is one way of protecting us from further attack.

As of Thursday, we had in 81 percent of our Worker subscription target, and 75 percent for the Daily Worker. This leaves plenty to go if we are to reach these goals by April 19, as suggested by a conference of 100 Worker readers last week. It can be done, with intensive activity.

Worker bundles, however, continue to decline and need to be jacked up. The conference suggested that reader groups in all counties undertake to distribute the paper before specific shop gates, and initiate or expand Worker routes in at least ten major working-class areas in the city.

The figures show Queens has overtaken Brooklyn, which has been virtually at a standstill for weeks; and Manhattan and Bronx are battling to avoid the cellar among city groups.

In two weeks, we will have our May Day issue. It will not be enlarged, but will have valuable material dealing with the issues of May Day, 1956. We could not plan for it earlier because of the dislocation caused by the Treasury Department seizure. But we do want whatever greetings can be sent from workers' groups. They must be received by next Wednesday, April 18. We would also urge special orders for the issue.

Standings in the drive, as of Thursday, April 12:

COUNTY	THE WORKER			DAILY WORKER		
	Goal	Achieved	Percent	Goal	Achieved	Percent
Upstate	300	73	24	400	268	67
Manhattan	2200	1732	79	800	194	24
Bronx	1200	953	79	300	19	6
Brooklyn	2040	1675	82	2000	950	47
Queens	1000	820	82	300	203	68
Total	6500	5262	81	3500	1543	44
New Jersey	750	441	59	600	302	50

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Pension Fund Facts

(Continued from Page 11)

at statements for another 29 percent and are forbidden access to financial details by a majority. Similarly, in at least 85 percent of the cases, the employer alone gets a full accounting, with the union left to guess about details.

★
FOR THEIR services, the large banks charge 15 cents for each monthly pension check mailed out, plus an over-all management fee based on the assets of the fund. But the main thing for the bankers is control over the money in the funds. The amount is increasing by over a billion a year. The funds covered in the study received \$938 million in their latest fiscal year, paid out only \$109 million in benefits!

Three-fourths of the money is invested in bonds, one-fourth in stocks. These investments give the banks a respectable handle in the affairs of the largest industrial corporations. The pension funds studied held 2.64 percent of the common stock of Socony Mobil Oil, 6.95 percent of J. C. Penney & Co., 3.58 percent of International Business Machines, etc. At that, this gives but an inkling of the power of these banks, which hold control over 10-20 times as much stock for estates and living trusts of wealthy clients.

These facts provide food for thought. The money in the funds belongs to the workers, it was won by them in bargaining and often through strikes. But with certain exceptions, neither the workers nor their unions have any control over these funds or even information on how they are used. Benefit formulas are often one-sided and discriminate against low-paid workers. Payment of pensions depends on the will of the employers, and on the investment decisions of a handful of New York banks, which have their own axes to grind. These banks are made the masters of billions of dollars, representing the accrued benefit rights of millions of workers all over the country.

Unionists might examine the terms of their pension plans, to see which of these shortcomings they have, and fight for improvements.

INCOME SHARES

WE FINALLY have a Government publication giving the lie to a standard big business apology for enormous profits—the claim that the worker's share is increasing and the profit share of the national income declining. This claim has been exposed repeatedly by Labor Research Association, especially in The Income "Revolution," by Victor Perlo in association with LRA.

Now the Commerce Department's January Survey of Current Business shows the trend in profits, as a share of total income originating from corporate

business:

"... The average (share of profits) for 1926-29, representing the four years of largest incomes in the early part of the period ... was about 21 percent. The average for the years 1950-53, also a time of prosperity, was about 24 percent.

The profit figures used by this government agency minimize both the share of profits and the extent to which it has increased. Even so, the figures show how the corporations are making a bonanza out of the militarized boom, on a scale exceeding the halcyon 1920's.

The other side of the story is that this is at the expense of the people. The other side is that this builds into the economy unbalance, instability, and the makings of crisis even more surely than the speculative excesses of the 1920's.

★
CORRECTION: In our column of March 25, certain lines were omitted in the description of Marx's theory of crises. The section in question should read:

"Profits and industrial expansion limited only by the ability to intensify the exploitation of labor and by the productive power of society—the continued realization of these gains limited by something totally different,—etc."

Socialism

(Continued from Page 6)

of parties does not indicate the breadth of democracy. There can be many parties and no democracy, one party and full democracy, two parties and precious little democracy. American bourgeois propaganda places the two-party system as the height of democracy. This ignores facts. The multi-party systems to Western Europe are no less democratic, and may be more democratic, than our two-party system.

In the Revolutionary period of our own history, and for some years thereafter, the general assumption was that democracy meant unanimity. Then, in our Republic, there were no political parties, and, as is well known, Washington, for example, was twice elected President without opposition.

A socialist society necessarily is led by the vanguard party of the working class, the party of Marxism-Leninism. This, however, is not the same as one party rule, nor does it mean the non-existence of dissenting or opposition parties. In a socialist America there may well be a coalition of popular and democratic parties sharing jointly in state power. And in a socialist America we believe that there will also be freedom for the functioning of a dissenting or opposition party so long as it does not engage in efforts to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Question 4: Is the control of mass communications by a single party inevitable in any socialist

state? If not, should some degree of access to and control of mass communications be guaranteed, in a socialist America to non-socialist and/or anti-socialist groups and individuals?

It is inevitable that a single party shall control the mass media; this flows from what has been said above. There will be access, we believe, to such media by other parties or groups (and no doubt there will be such even in an America that has made the democratic decision for a new society). There will be subject, we think, to the decisions of public bodies expressing the will of the vast majority of the people.

Question 5: In a socialist America, to what degree (if any) should the government or governing party seek to impose administratively its aesthetic and ideological standards on cultural and scientific workers and on the general public?

There will be no "administrative imposition" of cultural standards in a socialist America. Of course, cultures reflect their social bases; there will develop socialist standards out of the people's needs and not out of any "administrative imposition." "Administrative imposition" is the bugaboo of anti-socialist propaganda coming for generations from capitalist apologists who so easily ignore the visible and concealed imposition of pro-capitalist standards in the culture of today. Under socialism, the people will seek and require higher standards than are permitted today; they will encourage art and science, and artists and scientists with a fullness and variety and freedom impossible today. Then our national genius will truly flower.

★
IN CONCLUSION: all who advocate socialism face a creative challenge in finding the ways to make socialism more meaningful to our fellow-Americans. Obviously this requires popular education for socialism and especially participation in the mass struggle, joining hand-in-hand with the labor movement, the Negro people, the farming millions, and all Americans who seek to defend civil liberties against McCarthyism and racism, to defend peace against the war-plotters, to defend the economic interests of the masses against monopoly capital. Without this, socialism in America would remain only a matter of speculation and a utopian dream.

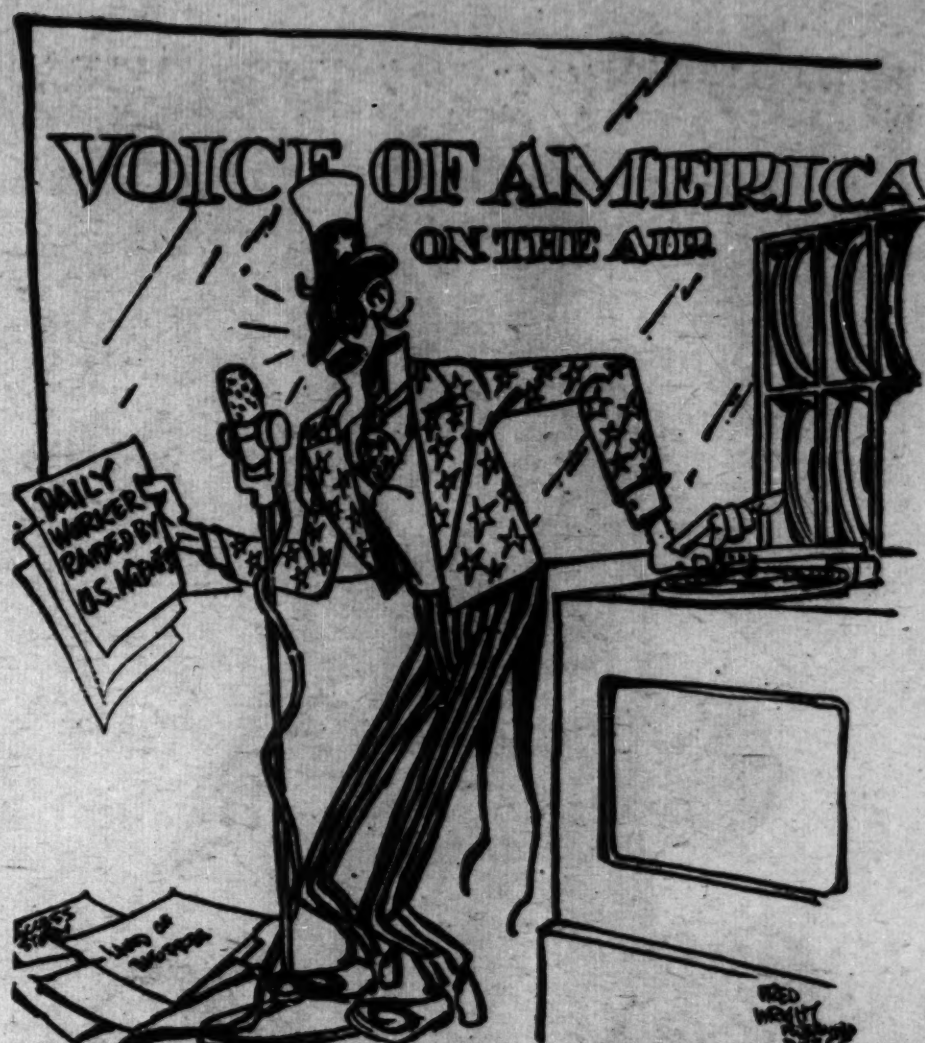
Boycott

(Continued from Page 7)

grotesque piece of appeasement and politics which should result in his immediate removal from office.

It seems that Eisenhower appointed Brownell to liquidate the Bill of Rights. The Republican Eisenhower Administration should enforce representative constitutional government in the South guarantee that the Supreme Court decision be implemented and that the federal and state officials in the South be compelled to respect the Constitution or be racked up in jail.

All of the threatening talk from



"WE INTERRUPT THE NEXT NEWS ITEM WITH THE LATEST IN AMERICAN JAZZ..."

the Eastlands and Talmadges of "civil war," of "leaving this problem to the South," is designed to scare off democratic Americans all over the country who have a vital stake in this battle.

The Dixiecrat manifesto is aimed not only at halting desegregation in the schools and transportation but at salvaging the whole besieged white supremacy system especially at preventing the Negro from voting.

Although this system is personalized in Senator Eastland in particular (who should be kicked out of the U. S. Senate and put behind bars) it is much more than a personal matter. It is a cruel and monstrous thing victimizing not alone the Negroes and poverty-stricken whites in the South, but contaminating everything and everyone it touches. Even so distinguished an American writer as William Faulkner violates his own human sense of justice, and mouths Ku Kluxisms like Eastland when he attempts to defend this anti-human system.

★
THE NEGRO people of Montgomery are spearheading the Negro liberation movement in the

South. They are making history and are the initiators of new and effective forms of struggle fully within the democratic and peace-loving traditions of our country. Here the masses as with the militant trade unionists, are demonstrating that struggle is decisive, even though they have allies of an international and national power heretofore unprecedented. New leaders are coming forward in the South—among them Rev. King and Rev. Abernathy not to mention hundreds of unsung heroes.

The movement which is a basic part of the whole struggle centered around the NAACP in Montgomery should be given central support to achieve its limited and conservative demands. Its defeat would invite the most horrible reprisals not only against the Negro people in Montgomery and the South, but against the democratic forces on a nationwide scale. Given a resolute struggle against the Dixiecrats, their manifesto can be converted into their political epitaph. This is the job of the northern labor and democratic forces with their relatively better conditions for struggle—just as much as for those in the South.

Featured in the April Issue

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

EUGENE DENNIS: Questions and Answers on the 20th Congress

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER: The Road to Socialism (Part I)

HENRY WINSTON: Gradualism and Negro Freedom

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS" Replies to "MONTHLY REVIEW":

Civil Liberties Under Socialism

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Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, April 14
 Winky Dink And You (2) 11 a.m.
 For the kiddies
 Puppet Show (4) Noon. Ditto
 Junior Town Meeting (13) Noon
 Exhibition Baseball: Dodgers-Yankees (9) 1:55
 Movie: The Governor. With George Arliss (5) 3:30
 Mr. Wizard (4) 5:30. Science for youngsters
 Princeton '56 (4) 6
 Henry Fonda Presents. Judith Anderson in The Senora (4) 7
 Big Surprise-Quiz (4) 7:30
 Jackie Gleason in The Honey-mooners (2) 8
 Perry Como Show (4) 8. Tennessee Ernie Ford-guest
 Max Liebman Presents Alfred Drake in 'Marco Polo' musical (4) 9
 Gunsmoke (2) 10
 Damon Runyon Thetare (2) 10:30

Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
 Movie: Holly and the Ivy (English) (2) 12:45

TV
Sunday, April 15
 Gospel Train (13) 9:30 a.m.
 Children's Hour (4) 10:30
 Camera Three (2) 11:30
 Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon
 Wonderama-children's variety (5) 12:30
 Baseball Preview (11) 1:40
 Exhib Baseball: Yankees-Dodgers (11) 2
 Dr. Stock (4) 3
 Front Row Center-The Human Touch with Lisa Kirk (2) 3:30
 Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
 Wide Wide World (4) 4. On Pursuit of Happiness
 Adventure (2) 4:30
 College Press Conference (7) 4:30
 Movie: Jack London (5) 5
 Telephone Time-Man With the Beard (2) 6

Meet the Press (4) 6
 You Are There (2) 6:30. William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold Speech
 Lassie (2) 7
 You Asked For It (7) 7
 Sunday Spectacular-Salute to Baseball. With well-known ball players and entertainers (4) 7:30
 Movie: Clouded Yellow (7) 7:30 (English thriller)
 Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8. Original Connie Mack Ball team-guests
 Trio-readings by James Mason. Others (5) 8
 Play: Ray Milland in That's the Man (2) 9
 Play: Even the Weariest River (4) 9. Franchot Tone, Boris Karloff
 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
 Spanish Show (13) 9:30
 \$84,000 Challenge (2) 10
 What's My Line (2) 10:30

RADIO

Saturday, April 14
 Exhib Baseball-Giants-Baltimore WMCA 1:55 p.m.
 Exhib Baseball-Dodgers-Yankees WINS, WMGM 1:55
 Metropolitan Opera-Verdi's Trovatore WABC 2. Zinka Milanov, Kurt Baum
 Adventures in Science WCBS 5:35
 Jane Pickens Show WRCA 6:35
 Basin Street Jazz WCBS 9:30
 Oklahoma City Symphony WOR 10
 Philadelphia Orchestra WCBS 10:05
 Lawrence Welk Show WABC 10:35
 Sports WCBS 11:10
 UN on the Record WCBS 11:15

RADIO

Sunday, April 15
 As We See It-AFL-CIO series WABC 12:15 Noon
 Woolworth Hour WCBS 1
 Festival of Opera WOR 1:30
 Exhib Baseball: Giants-Baltimore WMCA 1:55
 Exhib Baseball: Dodgers-Yankees WINS, WMGM 2
 Symphonette WCBS 2
 N. Y. Philharmonic WCBS 2:30.
 Beatrice Krebs-contralto, Westminster Choir
 Gunsmoke-western WCBS 6:30
 Edgar Bergen Hour WCBS 7:05
 Town Meeting WABC 8
 Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8:05

MOVIES

Richard the Third, Bijou
 Romeo and Juliet-Ballet film, Paris
 Serenade, Music Hall
 Oklahoma, Rivoli
 Carousel, Albee, B'klyn
 Court Jester, Loew's Delancey,
 Lexington, Loew's 72nd St.,
 Lyric, Orpheum, Sheridan,
 Loew's Rio, Loew's 175th St.
 The Ladykillers, Sutton

FIREMEN

(Continued from Page 2)

lapse, her face drained of color, devoid of any makeup, a small black hat on wayward locks of blonde hair which caught the noonday sunlight, a rosary in her hands, walked unseeing between a fireman and an older man who supported her as she left St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday.

Mrs. Alice Molloy, widow of Lt. John Molloy, 44, walked beside her son, Danny, 8, and a fireman escort to the waiting mourners, limousines. Two daughters, Peggy, 13, and Eileen, 12, walked with an older woman, Peggy's eyes closed to hold back tears, the younger sister's head bowed.

The services at St. Patrick's were for five of the six firemen killed when a wall collapsed in the Bronx blaze at 4065 Third Ave. the previous Wednesday night. Services for the sixth victim, Fireman Arthur C. Hanson, were held Sunday in the First Lutheran Church of Throggs Neck, into which more than 1,000 persons were crowded.

The other honored dead were: Firemen Edward Carroll, 41, of 2544 Valentine Ave., the Bronx; Fred Hellauer, 38, of 4135 DeReimer Ave., the Bronx, and William Hoolan, of 1136 Clay Ave., the Bronx.

The Uniformed Firemen's Association spokesman said that the union will try to help any of the widows get jobs whose children are of an age to make it feasible.

ALL ARE automatically eligible for jobs as matrons in fire houses, which are not full-time jobs, but at present there are no vacancies, he said. All such jobs are filled by firemen's widows, who are paid out of a fund toward which each fireman contributes.

The disaster, which took the largest total of firemen dead and injured since eight firemen were killed in the 1932 Ritz Tower explosion, was the result of what Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh called a "small, stinking, rotten preventable fire."

It occurred in an old motion picture house built in 1910 and leased recently by Hayman & Lindenberg, manufacturers of artificial flowers.

While Cavanagh promised an intensified all-borough inspection program to begin in the East Bronx this week, and declared he would close down any business in the city that is deemed a serious fire hazard, the city spared no effort to dramatize its recognition of the dead firemen's heroism.

MOURNING with the families were 6,000 uniformed firemen, 1,000 of them from Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Hartford, and other less distant cities, and crowds of silent New Yorkers who lined Fifth Ave. for blocks

near the Cathedral. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 50,000 to 100,000.

The five flag-draped caskets, borne on engine pumpers converted into flag-draped caissons, moved to the Cathedral in slow procession from 58 St., with the Mayor leading the slow cortege to their rear. After the services, the caskets, each carried on the shoulders of eight firemen, were borne to the waiting caissons, then to Engine Co. 65, at 33 W. 43 St., where taps were sounded, and then to 43 and Sixth Ave., where they were transferred to hearses, bound for various cemeteries.

Throughout the slow processions the departmental band's muffled instruments sounded in "Our Fallen Heroes," "Immortal Heroes" and Chopin's Funeral March. City dignitaries, who included Firemen 16 abreast followed the Commissioner Cavanagh, Bronx Borough President James J. Loynes, Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack and City Council President Abe Stark.

ON WEDNESDAY, the picketing firemen demanding wage increases bore numerous placards reminding passersby of the recent disaster. One read: "Eight Killed in Three Months. How Many More? And for What?" Another, "One Widow Every Four Weeks, showed a widow and child in mourning. "Would You Risk Your Life for \$2.43 an Hour?" asked one. Another: "71,000 Alarms in 1955. A Fire Every 10 Minutes." "Thirty Firemen Seriously Injured Every Week," read one. Two firemen could not be at the services for the dead firemen; they remained hospitalized, with broken legs.

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what's on

Sunday Bronx

JOSEPH CLARK will speak on the 20th Congress and its world significance. Sun. eve., 8 p.m. Bronx Cultural Center, 1753 Boston Road, Bronx.

Sunday Brooklyn

EAST NY Freedom of Press Association lecture and discussion "Which Way Israel?" Speaker: Abraham Oberhoff. Sun. eve., 8 p.m. E. N. Y. Community Center, 608 Cleveland St., B'klyn. Contr. 39 cents.

Coming

LOUIS HARAP, editor of Jewish Life, will speak on Israel on Sunday, April 22, 7 p.m. Edith Segal will teach folk dances at Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave., Manhattan.

JOSEPH CLARK speaks on "Recent Developments in Soviet Union," Sunday, April 22, 8:30 p.m. Sunrise Manor, 631 Pitkin Ave., near Bristol St. Contr. 50c.

24th ANNIVERSARY of Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. B'klyn. Saturday eve., April 21, 8:30 p.m. Acting music and singing. Melnick & Rosenbloom. Repertoire: Madynne Brewer, Concert Soprano; M. Matusevitch Accordion Virtuoso. Tickets of March 31 will be honored.

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N. Y. Labor Rallying to Aid Macy's Strikers

Labor in New York

By Herbert Signer

• UAW Aids Aircraft Strikers • Contract Time on Waterfront

REPUBLIC jet strikers have received a \$10,000 check from the United Auto Workers, which sees the eight-week-old struggle over wages as a "challenge" to aircraft unions nationally.

More than 700 UAW members at Fairchild aircraft at Deer Park, L.I., are now ending their second week of their protest walkout against company firing of 16 union leaders and suspension of 172 others.

Republic, trying to build up a back-to-work movement, now claims 2,323 union members are back in the plant. The Machinists contend the figure is less than a thousand.

A MASS demonstration of strikers outside Republic's main plant at Farmingdale, L.I., greeted the action of District 15, IAM, in taking on payments for strikers' surgical and hospital benefits cancelled last week in a strikebreaking move by the company. Union leaders see this, plus the fact that strikers will now be eligible to get unemployment insurance, as strengthening their chances of victory.

The AFL and CIO on Long Island, which united last year in an effective campaign on layoffs in aircraft, have not yet gotten together for a joint mass campaign on the Republic strike. This could rally strong community support against Republic's arrogant policies which harm the Island's economy as well as hurting the jet workers themselves. A united AFL-CIO push could also make it much tougher for Republic to put over its back-to-work campaign.

CONTRACT time is coming up again on the New York waterfront. The ILA-shipowners pact expires Sept. 30 and dockers are already discussing demands and preparation for this struggle. Meantime, the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Longshoremen said once again it is going to challenge the International Longshoremen's Association in an NLRB election this summer. Which means the dock workers will be caught up in a disastrous inter-union scrap at a time when they need all their unity against the shipowners.

As the rank-and-file Dockers News puts it, "what longshoremen need most in our contract talks is unity. Unity on the docks, unity between the gangs, and unity with all longshoremen. We need unity, not disunity."

THIS MEANS unity between the West Coast longshore union led by Harry Bridges and the ILA; unity between ILWU, ILA, Teamsters, and the AFL-CIO. All-around negotiations are needed which will unite all unions on the waterfront in New York and nationally with the whole labor movement.

Unraveling the complex waterfront situation is a major challenge for the merged AFL-CIO and for all unionists in New York who recognize, no matter where they sit and how they look at things, that an inner union waterfront scrap in 1956 will do a great deal of harm to the entire labor movement here.

THE RECORD of the Legis-

FAMILIES OF THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS
INVITE YOU TO JOIN IN A
**MOTHER'S DAY TRIBUTE
to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn**
"The Rebel Girl"

Friday evening, May 4—Great Northern Hotel
WEST 5TH STREET, BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVES.



lature comes in for a roasting in the April issue of the Hotel & Club Voice, monthly magazine of Local 6 which has some 27,000 members in New York.

Education director, Betty Ziff, says the state AFL and CIO programs "resulted in exactly nothing." She points out about the bill raising disability benefits to \$40 for 20 weeks: "No employer is going to complain about this. The money that pays for this program comes directly out of the worker's pockets in the form of payroll deductions. A bill whereby the worker would in the future pay less and the employer more, didn't come out of committee."

OTHER than this and one or two other bills, labor's program took a beating. "Yet the Governor and the legislature congratulated each other on a job well done. One hand washed the other."

Miss Ziff adds, "Where does this leave us? It leaves us squarely facing the election in the fall." Which is so. Labor in New York City and state, with its powerful unions and more than 2,000,000 members, fell flat on its face as far as the Legislature went. Question now is—will labor "squarely" face up to the elections and mobilize all of its potential strength to elect pro-labor people and put the heat on both parties for results in this session of Congress?

SHORT TAKES: Some top CIO and AFL officials have started to organize labor support behind the candidacy of State Sen. Alfred Santangelo for his upcoming campaign to oust McCarthyite Rep. James Donovan in Manhattan's 18th C.D. The City CIO sees this as a major 1956 objective, and AFL unions in hotel, garment and others are expected to highlight this fight.

FIREMEN carrying on a militant campaign for wage increases at City Hall belong to the Uniformed Firemen's Association, a union affiliated with the AFL Central Trades & Labor Council. Their struggle well merits general labor support.

SCREENED seamen on the East Coast, pointing to the U.S. Court ruling declaring Coast Guard screening procedures illegal, have filed suit in federal court for their jobs. Progress of this struggle on East and West Coasts will have far-reaching effect on future of all maritime unions.

THE FOURTH annual conference of the United Electrical Workers Union, ind., on the problems of working women will be held this year in New York City on May 19-20.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL—ALMOST," said Macy's in full-page newspaper ads. But some 8000 Macy employees, good unionists striking Tuesday for higher wages, shorter hours and other benefits, demonstrated with massive picket lines that Macy's was not open "as usual," or "almost" as usual.

The world's largest, busiest and most profitable department store, a show-piece of New York City, has had a new look since it was struck by Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers.

Compared with the huge crowds which ordinarily stream into Macy's and shop on its 12 floors at the main Herald Square store, only a trickle of customers went into the store. According to the union, this was the picture also at the four branch stores in Parkchester, White Plains, Flatbush and Hempstead.

AT THIS WRITING, no union-company negotiations were scheduled and Macy's acted as though it were getting ready to follow in the footsteps of Westinghouse, Republic and Kohler, and force a long strike on its workers.

Local 1-S president Sam Kovenetsky said that the union was ready to sit down and negotiate at any time and was also prepared for a "siege" if need be.

The City CIO met Thursday and drafted plans to mobilize all unions of New York for support to the Macy strikers in what is seen as a far-reaching challenge to labor by the multi-million-dollar store.

Macy's on Thursday announced plans for bringing scabs into the store. Some 1,500 supervisory and executive personnel were put on the spot by the company to bring in relative or friends to take the jobs of the unionists in the "emergency."

Kovenetsky, blasting this strike-breaking proposition, said, "This newest maneuver won't work. Macy's needs customers, not additional idle sales executives."

The union leader criticized the company for this "pressure on its own executives to force their wives and children to do forced labor."

Local 1-S, an industrial union, takes in the overwhelming majority of Macy's employees. AFL craft unions have members among Macy's butchers, electricians, carpenters, maintenance engineers and plumbers. The Macy Butchers, members of Local 400 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, have refused to cross the picket lines and are supporting the strike.

ALL TRUCK DRIVERS are respecting the picket lines except for those of United Parcel Service Local 804, whose members have been ordered through the lines by their teamster officials. Macy strikers are particularly indignant over this because, in 1946, when this Teamsters local went on a 10-day strike, Local 1-S employees stayed out in support for the 10 days.

Macy's deliveries are handled

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PICKETLINE AT MACY'S



MACY'S STRIKE ISSUES

The union's basic demands call for: a "substantial" wage increase, maximum 3-year contract, reduction of hours from 40 to 35 without loss of take-home pay, elimination of wage inequities between the main and branch stores, arbitration of disputes not settled by direct bargaining, a \$50 a month company-paid pension in addition to social security benefits.

The maximum company offer rejected by Local 1-S was a three-year pact (Macy's originally wanted a 4 or 5-year agreement), with \$2 increases each year, and a maximum of \$25 monthly for employees with 25 years service when they reach 65. Macy's refused to reduce hours and turned down the arbitration proposal.

A major bone of contention is Macy's insistence, as a condition of settlement, that the union agree that the 1,500 supervisory and executive personnel can work on unionists' jobs in times of "emergency."

by United Parcels, and the striking union has appealed to the Teamsters Joint Council, and to the AFL Central Trades for action on this breach of labor solidarity.

I saw one truck driver haul his truck through the picket line to cries of "Shame... Scab... Traitor... What kind of a union man are you?"... and he looked miserable. The Macy pickets say the Local 804 drivers wouldn't be going through the lines if it were up to them. They are being ordered to work for reasons their union officials have yet to explain but which add up to plain strike-breaking to the Macy pickets.

CIO Council president Michael J. Quill told 4000 strikers at Manhattan Center that the Macy's struggle was a "challenge" and "test" for the merged labor movement in New York. "If the merger means anything at all," he declared, "now is the time to prove it."

THE THOUSANDS of Macy workers picketing the giant Herald Square store include just about as complete a cross-section of New York working people—every nationality, race, creed, young and old, dozens of skills and crafts, men and women—as is to be found in any shop or industry in the city.

Macy's does about \$200,000,000 business a year and boasts of its million-dollar-days. Most of its customers are working people, and, according to Local 1-S, a considerable percentage are unionists and their families. This is particularly true of the Main Herald Square store. Union leaders and strikers alike, confident of

their unity and strength and on getting public support on the issues, appear ready to take on Macy's and win.

As Kovenetsky, who is also executive vice-president of his International Union, said in answer to the company's scab move Thursday: "Our members are united and strong and this strength will continue until Macy's meets our legitimate demands."

LOCALS of the Textile Workers Union in the Berkshire-Hathaway chain were meeting to act on an agreement covering 10,000 employees in this largest of New England cotton-rayon companies. Often, the Berkshire-Hathaway pact acts as a pattern for the 45,000 workers in this industry. Last year the company was the main holdout that forced a protracted strike.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Detroit rose 10,000 in a month, the total now being 120,000. Unemployment in Michigan grew to 185,000. These state government figures do not include some of the more recent heavy layoffs in General Motors and other companies.

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National
Edition

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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the

confident that Congressional action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "If" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

★
WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

★
THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate Judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

(Continued on Page 18)

ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH



ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thousand parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workingmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

★
DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoted in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he assessed the pressures of the Negro populace as primary. In the past quarter century the Negro population has grown by 25 percent, the white, one percent. The Negroes, he said, moved down the center of the city, moving west for more than 50 blocks. This corresponded with a growth in the political consciousness of the Negroes who now have three aldermen in the city council, and that week, a Negro was appointed to a judgeship.

MANY fights merged: the crucial fight for the Negroes' right to vote. (Continued on Page 5)

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 12 miles an hour arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers untawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression, as demanded by such outright Mo-

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

★
THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest,

(Continued on Page 2)



REP. CELLER

Illinois Primary Shows GOP Slipping on Old Home Ground

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Four years of a Republican Administration has been more than enough for thousands of Illinois voters who went for Eisenhower in 1952 but took a Democratic ballot last Tuesday in this state's primary. The anti-GOP trend was unmistakable here, especially in the state's most concentrated industrial and small farm communities.

In the 1952 primary, 69 percent of the Illinois electorate voted in the GOP column. As against 580,000 Democratic ballots cast in that primary, 1,272,321 voted for Republicans, with more than six thousand voters even writing in Eisenhower's name on the Democratic ballot.

Last Tuesday, however, there was a see-saw race up to the very end as to which party received the highest number of votes, with the Republicans coming out ahead by the smallest of margins.

In the 1952 general election, Eisenhower carried this state by close to a half-million votes. The primary last week showed clearly that the President's popularity here has suffered a major reversal.

The unprecedented number of farmers asking for Democratic ballots last Tuesday confirmed a trend which has already showed up in the Wisconsin and Minnesota primaries; indicating strong farmer disapproval of the Eisenhower Administration's farm policies.

ADDITIONAL weight to this political appraisal was the substantial number of write-in votes which Estes Kefauver received here last Tuesday.

On the theory that Illinois is Adlai E. Stevenson's "home grounds," Kefauver stayed out of the Illinois Democratic primary. The Tennessee Senator made no campaign appearance here and did not officially conduct a write-in campaign.

Those of his supporters who asked for a Kefauver write-in said they would be elated with at least 10 percent of the Democratic vote.

Returns showed that the Kefauver write-in throughout the downstate farm areas was close

Fight-Back

(Continued from Page 1)

most dangerous attempt to suppress it.

The challenge of reaction must be met. We ask every Communist organization and member to join in the drive to guarantee the necessary \$8,000 to \$10,000 a week to the Committee to enable the paper to continue publication.

It is also necessary to defeat the effort to suppress the paper through the tax device by a public struggle to expose the shabby tax hoax and to develop protests against it.

Hence we also ask support for the Committee's call for backing to its protest meeting of April 19th at Chateau Gardens and all other possible actions.

Eugene Dennis,
General Secretary,
Communist Party
George Blake Charney,
N. Y. State Chairman

to 15 percent, and as high as 20 percent in some counties.

THE ONLY Democratic convention delegates openly committed to Kefauver, four out of the state's 50, appeared to have been elected.

However, the preferential primary in this state does not bind any delegates and Kefauver supporters have hopes of winning support from a dozen others on the basis of Kefauver's pre-convention showing.

The Illinois primary result was considered as bolstering the shaky position of Stevenson. He cancelled a vacation to do some vigorous pre-primary campaigning in Illinois, making a stronger appeal for labor votes than he has ever made before.

On the eve of the voting, he appeared at a Machinists' rally at East Alton, Ill., to make a slashing attack on the Eisenhower Administration's anti-labor policies.

"It is a sorry period in American history," he said.

(Continued on Page 5)

Spotlights Brownell's Failure To Act

Gangdom's Attack on Riesel

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE INVISIBLE super-power of gangdom in America was again spotlighted to the world last week when a young thug stepped out of a dark doorway on Broadway and emptied a bottle of blinding sulphuric acid into the face of Victor Riesel. Against the

background of frequent killings, pretty much a routine in most of our big mobster-infested cities, an acid-throwing incident, low and inhuman as it is, may seem like "small stuff." Riesel himself, whose column is read by millions in 192 newspapers, has built up a reputation largely by publicizing the doings within this vast empire of organized crime. His readers are made to feel they are living in a land of racketeers and killers.

But by their very selection of a prominent person like Riesel for victim, the mobsters invited greater nationwide public pressure on authorities for action, than we have seen for some time.

RIESEL, who is recovering in a hospital and according to latest reports may retain his eyesight, had himself given the view that big-time mobsters hired the thug who threw the acid. That the attack upon him was not a small incident is suggested by the following facts:

• United States Attorney Paul Williams had just set into motion federal grand juries investigating racketeering in the New York area.

• Shortly before the attack Williams voiced an appeal over the air for witnesses in the racket investigations, assuring them full protection.

• Riesel had appeared earlier that evening on a radio program in which he interviewed two members of Operating Engineers, Local 138, Long Island, who had been expelled and threatened for opposing the racket-dominated administration of the union.

• Riesel had already given some information concerning racketeers to Williams' office and was scheduled to be a witness before one of the grand juries.

It is a safe assumption that the strategists of the mobsters conceived of the attack on Riesel as the way to intimidate anyone inclined to be a witness. That is also why, in all likelihood, they picked



Victor Riesel (left) who writes a labor column for the New York Mirror and other papers was attacked by an unidentified acid-thrower after he had exposed attempts by racketeers to invade trade union. Doctors said there were acid scars on Riesel's forehead, nose, lips, chin and hands and drops that reached his eyes may seriously impair his vision. Incident has justified demand of this paper that Brownell move against crime syndicate which flourishes coast to coast, only incidentally infiltrating unions.



one so prominent as Riesel, to give greater emphasis and prominence to their warning. And by that very act they thumbed their noses not only at the local D. A. but also at the U. S. government itself.

WHATEVER the limits the De-

partment of Justice may have set in its New York area racket investigations, the fat is now definitely in the fire. The government and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan are faced with a challenge they cannot ignore or sidestep

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• New England Textile Pact • Detroit Jobless Increase

LOCALS of the Textile Workers Union in the Berkshire-Hathaway chain were meeting to act on an agreement covering 10,000 employees in this largest of New England cotton-rayon companies. Often, the Berkshire-Hathaway pact acts as a pattern for the 45,000 workers in this industry. Last year the company was the main hold-out that forced a protracted strike.

UNEMPLOYMENT in Detroit rose 10,000 in a month, the total now being 120,000. Unemployment in Michigan grew to 185,000. These state government figures do not include some of the more recent heavy layoffs in General Motors and other companies.

THE AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education called on

the nation's union press to publicize the story on President Eisenhower's decision to run for reelection which was killed—like's admission that he is running against his will. The United Press originally sent out the story and then pulled it back. Ike reportedly said: "I had to say yes because they told me they didn't have time to build up another candidate."

THE AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and Philco Corp. were to meet Friday to open negotiations for a "substantial" wage boost and other contract improvements for the company's 5,000 workers. Philco, whose employment total has fallen substantially in recent years, has been automating its production lines.

THE STRIKE of 6,000 workers at the Westinghouse turbine plant at Lester, Pa., continued with both the AFL and CIO councils of Philadelphia pledging their full support to the members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.).

THE TEXTILE Workers Union pressed the Justice Department again to probe brutal attacks on union members at a plant in Caffney, South Carolina. Four union organizers were severely beaten while distributing leaflets outside the Lowenstein Textile Co.

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of the Non-Ferrous Metals Council held a three-day conference April 12-14 in Denver. They represent unions and local metal trades bodies with some 50,000 workers in copper, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous mines and mills in the West.

AFL-CIO president George Meany called on Congress to speed up the hearings on minimum pay bills before this session. Emphasis is on extension of coverage to millions now left out in the cold.

WHITE COLLAR organizing is being stepped up throughout the nation. This was the picture given at a meeting of AFL-CIO regional directors and assistants.

THE AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Building Trades Council will meet in Washington April 23-24 to discuss relations between unions affiliated to these bodies. Craft-industrial problems dominate. A legislative conference will follow April 26-27, sponsored by the Industrial Union Dept., with a maximum of seven delegates allowed for each union.

GEORGE FECTEAU, Manchester, N.H., has been elected new president of the United Shoe Workers in a national membership ballot. Fecteau, who has been director of the union in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, replaces Russell J. Taylor. Fecteau promises a mass organizing drive in shoe and says he favors merger with the Boot and Shoe Union on proper terms.

Brownell Drives to Silence Labor's Voice in Elections

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The Department of Justice last week called on the U. S. Supreme Court to reinstate an indictment which would have the effect of silencing the United Auto Workers and other labor unions during the crucial 1956 election campaign.

U. S. Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff asked the high court to

hasten its consideration of the case and reach a decision before the election. "The public issue involved is too important for delay," said Sobeloff.

The UAW case arose out of an indictment secured by the Justice Department against the union because in 1954 it placed Pat McNamara, then a candidate for the U. S. Senate (now Senator), on a union TV program. The indictment charged

violation of the corrupt practices section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Federal District Judge Frank Picard threw out the indictment, citing a Supreme Court decision upholding the national CIO against a similar attack by the Justice Department. In that case the court was unanimous.

The Justice Department in appealing Judge Picard's decision in the UAW case has urged

the Supreme Court to hold an early hearing on its appeal.

It was common knowledge here at the time the Justice Department acted against the UAW that it had done so in response to pressure from chairman John Fiekens of the Michigan state committee of the GOP and Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, in private life a Detroit Chevrolet dealer. The state GOP which is almost indistinguishable

from the Michigan automobile industry, would like Justice Department aid in preventing the state from going Democratic in November.

This new attempt by the Eisenhower Administration to silence an opposition voice—that of the UAW—comes shortly after its abortive effort to close down the Michigan Communist Party and the Michigan edition of The Worker, also voices raised in opposition to the Cadillac Cabinet.

READERS' COLUMN

Letters from our readers are sincerely invited. Kindly address the Illinois Worker, 36 W. Randolph, Room 806, Chicago, 1, Ill.

Focus on Alabama

To the Editor:

The heroic struggle of the Negro people in Montgomery, Ala., has fired the imagination of millions of peoples outside our borders.

"Peace News," an international pacifist weekly, published in London, front-paged a story of the non-violent resistance of the bus boycott movement. It declared:

"Montgomery, Alabama may go down in history as the scene of one of the most significant and hopeful events of the midtwentieth century. It is another case of mass disciplined non-violent action and civil disobedience being used by an oppressed people in their struggle for freedom."

It continues: "In this struggle the Negroes of the Deep South have acted on their own, relying on themselves, the justice of their cause, and the power of truthful, non-violent action to attack the continued domination of their lives by the forces of reaction and white supremacy."

It warns that the Negro people must be prepared for strong opposition and even violence "because the white supremacists cannot fail to see the hand-writing on the wall. If the Negroes win in Montgomery, the old order of jimcrow will be on its way out—and quickly—and a death blow will have been struck at segregation in the United States. The example will be repeated throughout the South and in those parts of the North where discrimination exists."

It concludes: "Montgomery has felt the power of the people. This power comes through non-violence, courage, action, through determination and willingness to suffer for the justice of the cause."

"It relies on truth and love to begin the creative ferment in the hearts of men and thus the mountains of tyranny and injustice are moved."

—E. JOHNSTON

Eye-Opener for World

To the Editor:

The seizure of the Daily Worker served as an eye-opener to the rest of the world. It revealed the hypocrisy of a government professing to champion freedom of the press in other nations while denying that right within its boundaries.

To the credit of many newspapers, the accounts of the seizure were truthfully reported. The reaction of the people must, however, have jolted agents of the Treasury Department. Instead of accolades and acclamation, they were bombarded with letters of protest. Countless men and women, previously seemingly oblivious to the attacks upon the press, were suddenly galvanized into action. They realized that if the attack upon the Daily Worker went unchallenged that no national or conservative paper could escape harassment and intimidation.

The illegal seizure drove home a fact that is often taken for granted or overlooked completely: the fear that reaction has of the truth. With thousands of papers circulating for the sake of misleading, confusing and dividing the people, one paper publishing the truth constituted such a threat that the government felt impelled to silence it.

The staff of the Daily Worker, and above all John Gates, deserve the thanks of every man and woman who prizes liberty and freedom of the press. Despite the taunts of the Treasury Department agents, the Daily Worker did print the story of the seizure of its office, its equipment, to the world. Three

Chicago Offices of Worker Opened

CHICAGO. — Treasury agents were compelled to open the offices of the Illinois Edition of The Worker last Monday, after those offices had been held illegally for two weeks.

Steps were being taken to file a lawsuit over the seizure and

cheers for the Daily Worker and its indefatigable staff.

—RUTH CASPER

An Oily Mess

To the Editor:

The situation in the Mid-East has all the potentialities of a second Korea and the American people must not sit on their hands until American boys are drafted to save "our" oil in Israel or Arabia.

Far more revealing than the President's statement on non-involvement is his affirmation that "of course, there might come a time when it would be necessary for U. S. forces to defend themselves in a local action." With the transporting of a battalion of marines to the tense zone, peace forces must be alerted to this latest threat and must bestir themselves before thousands of additional American boys are sent to reinforce the original battalion.—A MOTHER

Block Extradition of Negro Worker to Miss.

CHICAGO.—Backed up by his Negro and white fellow workers, a former Mississippi Negro now living and working in Chicago, A. D. Smith, won his fight against being sent back to face possible frameup and lynching.

As a result of a campaign around the case, conducted by Mine-Mill Local 758 and the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Gov. William G. Stratton agreed that he would not extradite Smith to Mississippi.

The case developed last September after Smith was stopped in his car on a Mississippi highway for allegedly speeding. When Smith denied the charge, the deputy sheriff drew his gun and threatened to shoot the former sharecropper.

SMITH disarmed the deputy and left. Later he turned the gun over to a neighbor. When he learned that a lynch mob was looking for him, Smith left for Chicago, later bringing his family to this city.

Mississippi authorities then charged Smith with stealing the deputy's gun and sought to have

padlocking of the offices, a harassing action which nevertheless did not succeed in halting publication of the paper.

Federal Judge Sees 'Change', Cuts Bail

CHICAGO. — "There has been a complete change of circumstances in these cases."

These were the words with which Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry last week reduced the bail of Emanuel Blum from \$20,000 to \$5,000, making possible Blum's release.

Judge Perry, who adamantly refused two years ago to reduce the \$30,000 bail set for Claude Lightfoot reflected the changing atmosphere in the U.S. today. Blum was indicted under the same law which is now being tested before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Lightfoot case, the membership clause of the Smith Act.

Judge Perry referred to the fact that there are no longer any Com-

munist "fugitives" in explaining the bail reduction.

JUST before his release on bond, Blum wrote to the Indianapolis, Indiana newspapers, pointing out that the bail reduction was "a significant victory for democratic rights." The federal authorities were seeking to have Blum extradited to Indiana for trial there.

In his letter, Blum referred to a noted Indiana labor and socialist leader, Eugene V. Debs, declaring: "I have committed no crime, I believe fervently in achieving the socialist order of society which Debs sought, achieving it peacefully under the Constitution of the U. S., by means of the ballot, through winning a people's majority in Congress."

Blum, a former school teacher, was arrested May 27 on an FBI warrant, charged with having been a member of the Communist Party.

Over the strenuous objections of U.S. assistant prosecutor Frank McGarr, Judge Perry ordered the bail reduction when defense attorney William C. Starke argued that the level of bail set in Smith Act cases elsewhere in the U. S. has been reduced sharply. Blum was released after a week in Cook County Jail.

leged failure to pay income tax.

CARL HIRSCH, editor of the Illinois Edition of The Worker, protested that the seizure here was doubly illegal, since the Chicago offices are owned and operated by a separate partnership which is in no way involved in the tax claim.

"Treasury officials here persisted in keeping our offices closed as an act of political harassment in violation of freedom of the press," said Hirsch. "We were kept out of our offices for two weeks and then they were returned to us without so much as an apology even after our charge of illegal seizure was found to be based in fact."

"Moreover, we found our offices today a shambles of disorder, our files and records strewn over the floors indicating that Treasury agents had themselves an orgy of vandalism."

HIRSCH said that a lawsuit was being prepared claiming damages for the two-week padlocking of the paper's offices without cause.

"Such an illegal seizure action could be taken by the Treasury Department at any time against any newspaper or institution in violation of the most fundamental constitutional guarantees which our country cherishes," said Hirsch.

"It is significant that in this case the action was taken by the Eisenhower administration against a newspaper which represents a dissenting political view."

When U.S. marshals arrived last Monday afternoon to open the offices here, they had a receipt to be signed. However, Hirsch refused to sign a clause which waived any future claims against the government for damages.

SHOP TALK

SEVERAL HUNDRED UAW local leaders from this area will be in Washington next week for their union's big Education Conference April 21-24. The 1956 election campaign will be a main topic, with Estes Kefauver as one of the top speakers.

THE AFL IN CHICAGO should be able to get more fully into the election campaign now that things have apparently been patched up between the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of the Cook County Labor's League for Political Education. Just before the primary, LLPE county chairman Thomas G. Murray spoke at the CFL meeting. He made it clear that LLPE is not anxious to get into "jurisdictional" disputes with either the CFL leaders or with state AFL leaders over endorsements on the city and state levels. LLPE's main concern will be the congressional campaigns.

NEWLY APPOINTED as the chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the Chicago NAACP is Raymond Johnson, vice-president of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 356. He is also state chairman of the NAACP drive to raise funds to aid the victims of economic reprisals in the South.

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Secondly, the steel companies have now come out with the charge that the workers are responsible for "inflation." Steel union president David J. MacDonald was forced to reply in strong terms that U.S. Steel last year increased steel prices by \$96 million—on the pretext of making up for a wage increase which cost the company \$30 million.

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

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Davis has been invited to make his first public appearance here, following his recent release from a prison sentence under the Smith Act.

The Negro leader and former New York City Councilman will share the platform with Mrs. Lillian Green, who is to be honored as "Chicago's Mother of the Year."

MRS. GREEN, the wife of Gil Green and the mother of three children, will be paid a tribute for her courageous example of motherhood during the trying years when her husband was compelled to become a political refugee.

A book written by Gil Green just before he surrendered himself to federal authorities and was imprisoned under the Smith Act is scheduled to be placed on sale at the affair. Mrs. Green will autograph copies.

THE BOOK, "The Enemy Forgotten," has been dedicated by Gil Green to his wife and to his children, Dan, Jo and Ralph. The inscription he wrote is as follows:

"I dedicate this book to them with the greatest love and admiration for the courage with which they have faced five long years of harassment, unflinchingly taking the blows meant for me but viciously and cowardly struck at them.

"I also dedicate this book to All American families—whether communist, progressive or liberal—who have been victims and have suffered as a consequence of the war hysteria and witch-hunt."

Baptists Set May 17 as Prayer And Fast Day for Civil Rights

CHICAGO. — Another high point in the series of nationwide demonstrations for civil rights will come on May 17, designated as a day of prayer and fasting by the five million-member National Baptist convention.

The announcement came this week from the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church and national president of the huge church body.

He said that the May 17 observance in support of desegregation would be held on the second anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on ending Jim Crow schools.

LEADING ministers of the National Baptist Convention, which is the largest and also the more conservative section of the Negro Baptist church movement, last week issued a manifesto urging enforcement of the

HERE'S HOW WE CAN MAKE THIS RAID ON OUR PAPER BOOMERANG

LAST WEEK, Time magazine told this story: "To dailies across the country, the seizure of the assets of the Daily Worker and the Communist Party was Page One news, and The Worker took quick advantage of the free publicity."

"It boosted its press run and claimed it was selling 5,000 extra copies daily. In Detroit, Chicago and other cities, business also picked up."

That's part of the story. The rest is still to be written, by readers and supporters of The Worker who have been shocked and angered by this crude Hitler-like attempt to suppress our paper.

At a spirited meeting here last week, members of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee from many communities dealt with these questions:

How can we make this attack boomerang?

How can we use this opportunity to build our paper so it is stronger in resisting future attacks?

How can we bring our paper to the countless people who have become curious and interested in it since the

seizure story became front page news in every newspaper in the country?

The first answer to all of these questions is the completion of the Illinois circulation drive.

The reports from many communities, including some that have been lagging, is that now it can certainly be done.

In many areas, intensive work this week-end and in the next few days, can finish the job. Many Worker builders have already reacted to the attack by securing more subs.

This is the way to hit back. This is the way to serve notice on the Eisenhower administration that this and every blow struck at our paper will boomerang!

Here Are the Drive Standings

Following are the press drive standings on The Worker and Daily Worker as of Saturday, April 7:

Area	SW		DW	
	Quota	In so far	Quota	In so far
Central West	100	108	20	18
Northwest	50	54	15	18
9th Congressional	100	52	25	12
12th Congressional	60	48	10	8
Lawndale	100	78	25	23
Far West	50	44	10	11
Southwest	40	40	5	4
Hyde Park	100	66	25	22
Southeast	90	57	15	5
South Side	175	95	20	10
South Chicago	40	3	5	1
Gary	60	2	10	0
Central	50	12	10	0
Labor Supporters	480	238	75	33
Miscellaneous		43		14
Total		940		179

UAW Counsel Speaks At Stanley Novak Banquet

DETROIT. — Harold Crane, general counsel of the UAW, AFL-CIO, will speak in behalf of the Detroit Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union at a banquet honoring former State Senator Stanley Novak on Sunday, April 15, 5 p.m. at Midland Pioneer Union Hall, 7834 Mt. Elliott, Detroit.

Mr. Crane will join Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, former Attorney General of Michigan, and other notables in paying tribute to Stanley Novak on his 53rd birthday and to commemorate his 25 years in the labor movement in Michigan.

See Gains, Also Danger of Setbacks, in Packing Merger

By CARL HIRSCH

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Strongly approving the proposed labor merger in the meat industry, a convention of United Packinghouse Workers District 1 expressed these deep concerns:

1. That the merger may result in a "backward step" on Negro rights and on Negro representation in the union leadership.

2. That there will be new problems in joining with "a union which does not concern itself about the rights or the plight of women."

3. That any inclusion of a proposed "loyalty" clause in the

constitution of the merged union "radically departs from the principle of unity and tolerance" and would be a weakening concession to McCarthyism.

The 100 delegates concluded what was seen as the last convention of UPWA District 1, with the merger convention of the UPWA and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters on June 11 in Cincinnati slated to set up new districts.

THERE was heated discussion over the merger proposal which would change the present Negro leadership in the districts in the Midwest and the Southwest.

The merger plans set out that there be two co-directors, one Negro and one white. The convention declared that "such discrimination weakens the basis for Negro-white unity which has been the salvation and strength

of the UPWA throughout the years."

According to the merger agreements the present Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin District 1 will be replaced by District 6 comprising workers in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

The convention adopted a full program of contract demands headed by the call for "time and one half after six hours work per day."

THE RESOLUTIONS urged: the curbing of speed-up and increased job loads in the packing plants; halting runaway plants by making it "too expensive" for companies to move through increased severance pay; combining the seniority lists for men and women in order to halt the trend toward the elimination of women workers.

The convention soberly exam-

ined the recent defeat of the union's attempt to organize the Curtiss Candy plant in Chicago. It was pointed out that the reason for this setback was in part "the years of disunity and raiding, the vicious anti-labor poison that has been spread among unorganized workers by Big Business."

Hayes pointed out that the increased ability to organize and to make more effective contract demands on employers were aspects of the coming merger which far outweighed any negative features.

The convention demanded the banning of atomic weapons, the repeal of "the Smith Act, McCarran Act and many other laws designed to crush the protest of the people against unemployment and war," increased farmer-labor unity and political action.

Broyles Bill, Illinois Sedition Law Nullified

CHICAGO.—In his fight for freedom, Steve Nelson has not only won an important nationwide victory for civil liberties, but has also wiped out a 38-year-old thought-control weapon in Illinois, the state sedition law.

He has also struck a telling blow against the notorious Broyles Bill, the one which has been defeated in the Illinois Legislature four times and which was to be introduced again next year.

The 6 to 3 Supreme Court decision outlawing state sedition laws affects such laws in 42

states, including Illinois.

THE MOUNT Vernon, Illinois witchhunter Sen. Paul Broyles, called the court ruling "a terrible mistake." What angered Broyles was the fact the high court outlawed all such states legislation and virtually threw into the garbage can the bill which Broyles has been peddling in Springfield since 1948. This is the bill which would provide 20-year terms for all those who are members of organizations on the so-called Attorney General's list.

Said the Chicago Daily News

last week in an editorial on the Supreme Court decision: "It is interesting to note that the defeated legislative proposals repeatedly sponsored by State Sen. Broyles, which would have piled more Communist-hunting machinery on top of the present, presumably would have fallen hard before the present decision."

Discarded by the ruling is the 1919 Illinois sedition law, which has been repeatedly used as a witchhunting weapon. Many Illinois citizens have suffered under the law, which has now at

(Continued on Page 15)

**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the buck, advocates of civil rights legislation were increasingly confident that Congressional action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "IF" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

★
WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.
- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.
- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.
- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.
- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

★
THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

(Continued on Page 13)

ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH

ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on



the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thousand

sand parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workingmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

★
DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoted in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he assessed the pressures of the Negro populace as primary. In the past quarter century the Negro population has grown by 25 percent, the white, one percent. The Negroes, he said, moved down the center of the city, moving west for more than 50 blocks. This corresponded with a growth in the political consciousness of the Negroes who now have three aldermen in the city council, and that week, a Negro was appointed to a judgeship.

MANY fights merged: the cru-

(Continued on Page 5)

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 12 miles an hour arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers unthawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on

all supporters of a free press to send or bring to it funds needed to permit us to continue publishing. It likewise called for a movement of public protest. We print below a statement by the Communist Party leaders in the nation and in New York backing the Committee's plea:

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression, as demanded by such outright Me-

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

★
THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest,

(Continued on Page 2)



REP. CELLER

READERS' COLUMN

Letters from our readers are sincerely invited. Kindly address the Illinois Worker, 36 W. Randolph, Room 806, Chicago, 1, Ill.

Focus on Alabama

To the Editor:

The heroic struggle of the Negro people in Montgomery, Ala., has fired the imagination of millions of peoples outside our borders.

"Peace News," an international pacifist weekly, published in London, front-paged a story of the non-violent resistance of the bus boycott movement. It declared:

"Montgomery, Alabama may go down in history as the scene of one of the most significant and hopeful events of the midtwentieth century. It is another case of mass disciplined non-violent action and civil disobedience being used by an oppressed people in their struggle for freedom."

It continues: "In this struggle the Negroes of the Deep South have acted on their own, relying on themselves, the justice of their cause, and the power of truthful, non-violent action to attack the continued domination of their lives by the forces of reaction and white supremacy."

It warns that the Negro people must be prepared for strong opposition and even violence "because the white supremacists cannot fail to see the hand-writing on the wall. If the Negroes win in Montgomery, the old order of jimcrow will be on its way out—and quickly—and a death blow will have been struck at segregation in the United States. The example will be repeated throughout the South and in those parts of the North where discrimination exists."

It concludes: "Montgomery has felt the power of the people. This power comes through non-violence, courage, action, through determination and willingness to suffer for the justice of the cause."

"It relies on truth and love to begin the creative ferment in the hearts of men and thus the mountains of tyranny and injustice are moved."

—E. JOHNSTON

Eye-Opener for World

To the Editor:

The seizure of the Daily Worker served an eye-opener to the rest of the world. It revealed the hypocrisy of a government professing to champion freedom of the press in other nations while denying that right within its boundaries.

To the credit of many newspapers, the accounts of the seizure were truthfully reported. The reaction of the people must, however, have jolted agents of the Treasury Department. Instead of accolades and acclamation, they were bombarded with letters of protest. Countless men and women, previously seemingly oblivious to the attacks upon the press, were suddenly galvanized into action. They realized that if the attack upon the Daily Worker went unchallenged that no national or conservative paper could escape harassment and intimidation.

The illegal seizure drove home a fact that is often taken for granted or overlooked completely: the fear that reaction has of the truth. With thousands of papers circulating for the sake of misleading, confusing and dividing the people, one paper publishing the truth constituted such a threat that the government felt impelled to silence it.

The staff of the Daily Worker, and above all John Gates, deserve the thanks of every man and woman who prizes liberty and freedom of the press. Despite the taunts of the Treasury Department agents, the Daily Worker did print the story of the seizure of its office, its equipment, to the world. Three

CHICAGO. — Treasury agents were compelled to open the offices of the Illinois Edition of The Worker last Monday, after those offices had been held illegally for two weeks.

Steps were being taken to file a lawsuit over the seizure and

cheers for the Daily Worker and its indefatigable staff!

—RUTH CASPER

An Oily Mess

To the Editor:

The situation in the Mid-East has all the potentialities of a second Korea and the American people must not sit on their hands until American boys are drafted to save "our" oil in Israel or Arabia.

Far more revealing than the President's statement on non-involvement is his affirmation that "of course, there might come a time when it would be necessary for U. S. forces to defend themselves in a local action." With the transporting of a battalion of marines to the tense zone, peace forces must be alerted to this latest threat and must bestir themselves before thousands of additional American boys are sent to reinforce the original battalion.—A MOTHER

Block Extradition of Negro Worker to Miss.

CHICAGO.—Backed up by his Negro and white fellow workers, a former Mississippi Negro now living and working in Chicago, A. D. Smith, won his fight against being sent back to face possible frameup and lynching.

As a result of a campaign around the case, conducted by Mine-Mill Local 758 and the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Gov. William C. Stratton agreed that he would not extradite Smith to Mississippi.

The case developed last September after Smith was stopped in his car on a Mississippi highway for allegedly speeding. When Smith denied the charge, the deputy sheriff drew his gun and threatened to shoot the former sharecropper.

SMITH disarmed the deputy and left. Later he turned the gun over to a neighbor. When he learned that a lynch mob was looking for him, Smith left for Chicago, later bringing his family to this city.

Mississippi authorities then charged Smith with stealing the deputy's gun and sought to have

padlocking of the offices, a harassing action which nevertheless did not succeed in halting publication of the paper.

Federal Judge Sees 'Change', Cuts Bail

CHICAGO. — "There has been a complete change of circumstances in these cases."

These were the words with which Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry last week reduced the bail of Emanuel Blum from \$20,000 to \$5,000, making possible Blum's release.

Judge Perry, who adamantly refused two years ago to reduce the \$30,000 bail set for Claude Lightfoot reflected the changing atmosphere in the U.S. today. Blum was indicted under the same law which is now being tested before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Lightfoot case, the membership clause of the Smith Act.

Judge Perry referred to the fact that there are no longer any Com-

munist "fugitives" in explaining the bail reduction.

JUST before his release on bond, Blum wrote to the Indianapolis, Indiana newspapers, pointing out that the bail reduction was "a significant victory for democratic rights." The federal authorities were seeking to have Blum extradited to Indiana for trial there.

In his letter, Blum referred to a noted Indiana labor and socialist leader, Eugene V. Debs, declaring: "I have committed no crime, I believe fervently in achieving the socialist order of society which Debs sought, achieving it peacefully under the Constitution of the U. S., by means of the ballot, through winning a people's majority in Congress."

Blum, a former school teacher, was arrested May 27 on an FBI warrant, charged with having been a member of the Communist Party.

Over the strenuous objections of U.S. assistant prosecutor Frank McGarr, Judge Perry ordered the bail reduction when defense attorney William C. Starke argued that the level of bail set in Smith Act cases elsewhere in the U. S. has been reduced sharply. Blum was released after a week in Cook County Jail.

leged failure to pay income tax.

CARL HIRSCH, editor of the Illinois Edition of The Worker, protested that the seizure here was doubly illegal, since the Chicago offices are owned and operated by a separate partnership which is in no way involved in the tax claim.

"Treasury officials here persisted in keeping our offices closed as an act of political harassment in violation of freedom of the press," said Hirsch. "We were kept out of our offices for two weeks and then they were returned to us without so much as an apology even after our charge of illegal seizure was found to be based in fact."

"Moreover, we found our offices today a shambles of disorder, our files and records strewn over the floors indicating that Treasury agents had themselves an orgy of vandalism."

HIRSCH said that a lawsuit was being prepared claiming damages for the two-week padlocking of the paper's offices without cause.

"Such an illegal seizure action could be taken by the Treasury Department at any time against any newspaper or institution in violation of the most fundamental constitutional guarantees which our country cherishes," said Hirsch.

"It is significant that in this case the action was taken by the Eisenhower administration against a newspaper which represents a dissenting political view."

When U.S. marshals arrived last Monday afternoon to open the offices here, they had a receipt to be signed. However, Hirsch refused to sign a clause which waived any future claims against the government for damages.

SHOP TALK



SEVERAL HUNDRED UAW local leaders from this area will be in Washington next week for their union's big Education Conference April 21-24. The 1956 election campaign will be a main topic, with Estes Kefauver as one of the top speakers.

THE AFL IN CHICAGO should be able to get more fully into the election campaign now that things have apparently been patched up between the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of the Cook County Labor's League for Political Education. Just before the primary, LLPE county chairman Thomas G. Murray spoke at the CFL meeting. He made it clear that LLPE is not anxious to get into "jurisdictional" disputes with either the CFL leaders or with state AFL leaders over endorsements on the city and state levels. LLPE's main concern will be the congressional campaigns.

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THE BOOK, "The Enemy Forgotten," has been dedicated by Gil Green to his wife and to his children, Dan, Jo and Ralph. The inscription he wrote is as follows:

"I dedicate this book to them with the greatest love and admiration for the courage with which they have faced five long years of harassment, unflinchingly taking the blows meant for me but viciously and cowardly struck at them."

"I also dedicate this book to All American families—whether communist, progressive or liberal—who have been victims and have suffered as a consequence of the war hysteria and witch-hunt."

Baptists Set May 17 as Prayer And Fast Day for Civil Rights

CHICAGO. — Another high point in the series of nationwide demonstrations for civil rights will come on May 17, designated as a day of prayer and fasting by the five million-member National Baptist convention.

The announcement came this week from the Rev. Joseph H. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church and national president of the huge church body.

He said that the May 17 observance in support of desegregation would be held on the second anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on ending jimcrow schools.

LEADING ministers of the National Baptist Convention, which is the largest and also the more conservative section of the Negro Baptist church movement, last week issued a manifesto urging enforcement of the

HERE'S HOW WE CAN MAKE THIS RAID ON OUR PAPER BOOMERANG

LAST WEEK, Time magazine told this story: "To dailies across the country, the seizure of the assets of the Daily Worker and the Communist Party was Page One news, and The Worker took quick advantage of the free publicity."

"It boosted its press run and claimed it was selling 5,000 extra copies daily. In Detroit, Chicago and other cities, business also picked up."

That's part of the story. The rest is still to be written by readers and supporters of The Worker who have been shocked and angered by this crude Hitler-like attempt to suppress our paper.

At a spirited meeting here last week, members of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee from many communities dealt with these questions:

How can we make this attack boomerang?

How can we use this opportunity to build our paper so it is stronger in resisting future attacks?

How can we bring our paper to the countless people who have become curious and interested in it since the

seizure story became front page news in every newspaper in the country?

The first answer to all of these questions is the completion of the Illinois circulation drive.

The reports from many communities, including some that have been lagging, is that now it can certainly be done.

In many areas, intensive work this week-end and in the next few days, can finish the job. Many Worker builders have already reacted to the attack by securing more subs.

This is the way to hit back. This is the way to serve notice on the Eisenhower administration that this and every blow struck at our paper will boomerang!

Here Are the Drive Standings

Following are the press drive standings on The Worker and Daily Worker as of Saturday, April 7:

Area	SW Quota	In so far	DW Quota	In so far
Central West	100	108	20	18
Northwest	50	54	15	18
9th Congressional	100	52	25	12
12th Congressional	60	48	10	8
Lawndale	100	78	25	23
Far West	50	44	10	11
Southwest	40	40	5	4
Hyde Park	100	66	25	22
Southeast	90	57	15	5
South Side	175	95	20	10
South Chicago	40	3	5	1
Gary	60	2	10	0
Central	50	12	10	0
Labor Supporters	480	238	75	33
Miscellaneous		43		14
Total		940		179

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1956

See Gains, Also Danger of Setbacks, in Packing Merger

By CARL HIRSCH

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Strongly approving the proposed labor merger in the meat industry, a convention of United Packinghouse Workers District 1 expressed these deep concerns:

1. That the merger may result in a "backward step" on Negro rights and on Negro representation in the union leadership.

2. That there will be new problems in joining with "a union which does not concern itself about the rights or the plight of women."

3. That any inclusion of a proposed "loyalty" clause in the

constitution of the merged union "radically departs from the principle of unity and tolerance" and would be a weakening concession to McCarthyism.

The 100 delegates concluded what was seen as the last convention of UPWA District 1, with the merger convention of the UPWA and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters on June 11 in Cincinnati slated to set up new districts.

THERE was heated discussion over the merger proposal which would change the present Negro leadership in the districts in the Midwest and the Southwest.

The merger plans set out that in these two districts there will be two co-directors, one Negro and one white. The convention declared that "such discrimination weakens the basis for Negro-white unity which has been the salvation and strength

of the UPWA throughout the years."

According to the merger agreements the present Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin District 1 will be replaced by District 6 comprising workers in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

The convention adopted a full program of contract demands headed by the call for "time and one half after six hours work per day."

THE RESOLUTIONS urged: the curbing of speed-up and increased job loads in the packing plants; halting runaway plants by making it "too expensive" for companies to move through increased severance pay; combining the seniority lists for men and women in order to halt the trend toward the elimination of women workers.

The convention soberly exam-

ined the recent defeat of the union's attempt to organize the Curtiss Candy plant in Chicago. It was pointed out that the reason for this setback was in part "the years of disunity and raiding, the vicious anti-labor poison that has been spread among unorganized workers by Big Business."

Hayes pointed out that the increased ability to organize and to make more effective contract demands on employers were aspects of the coming merger which far outweighed any negative features.

The convention demanded the banning of atomic weapons, the repeal of "the Smith Act, McCarran Act and many other laws designed to crush the protest of the people against unemployment and war," increased farmer-labor unity and political action.

Broyles Bill, Illinois Sedition Law Nullified

CHICAGO.—In his fight for freedom, Steve Nelson has not only won an important nationwide victory for civil liberties, but has also wiped out a 39-year-old thought-control weapon in Illinois, the state sedition law.

He has also struck a telling blow against the notorious Broyles Bill, the one which has been defeated in the Illinois Legislature four times and which was to be introduced again next year.

The 6 to 3 Supreme Court decision outlawing state sedition laws affects such laws in 42

states, including Illinois.

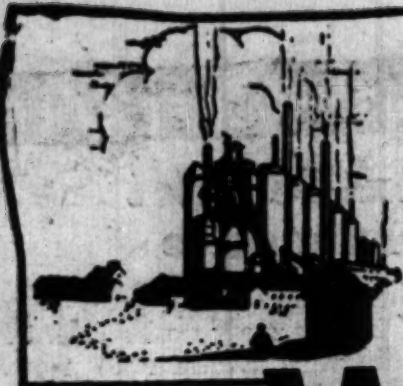
THE MOUNT Vernon, Illinois witchhunter Sen. Paul Broyles, called the court ruling "a terrible mistake." What angered Broyles was the fact the high court outlawed all such states legislation and virtually threw into the garbage can the bill which Broyles has been peddling in Springfield since 1948. This is the bill which would provide 20-year terms for all those who are members of organizations on the so-called Attorney General's list.

Said the Chicago Daily News

last week in an editorial on the Supreme Court decision: "It is interesting to note that the defeated legislative proposals repeatedly sponsored by State Sen. Broyles, which would have piled more Communist-hunting machinery on top of the present, presumably would have fallen hard before the present decision."

Discarded by the ruling is the 1919 Illinois sedition law, which has been repeatedly used as a witchhunting weapon. Many Illinois citizens have suffered under the law, which has now at

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Michigan edition The Worker

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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the buck, advocates of civil rights legislation were increasingly confident that Congressional

action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "IF" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

★ WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

★ THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

(Continued on Page 13)

ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH

ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on



the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thou-

sand parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workingmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

★ DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoted in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he assessed the pressures of the Negro populace as primary. In the past quarter century the Negro population has grown by 25 percent, the white, one percent. The Negroes, he said, moved down the center of the city, moving west for more than 50 blocks. This corresponded with a growth in the political consciousness of the Negroes who now have three aldermen in the city council, and that week, a Negro was appointed to a judgeship.

MANY fights merged: the cru-

(Continued on Page 5)

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 12 miles an hour arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers unthawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on

all supporters of a free press to send or bring to it funds needed to permit us to continue publishing. It likewise called for a movement of public protest. We print below a statement by the Communist Party leaders in the nation and in New York backing the Committee's plea:

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression, as demanded by such outright Mc-

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

★ THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest

(Continued on Page 2)



REP. CELLER

Despite Strike Breaking, Farmers Make Gains

DETROIT. — Fighting Michigan dairy farmers are planning to meet with others to set up a national organization within a month. They claimed a partial victory following a nine-day strike, by wresting an average of 59 cents a hundredweight increase for their milk. There are about 46 quarts in a hundredweight. This is an increase of about 1.3 cents per quart.

The big creameries here, dominated by Borden and National Dairies, Wall Street monopolies, immediately charged consumers an additional one and one-half cents on a quart of milk.

The farmers' real milk price is what he gets for drinking milk. Surplus milk, not used for drinking but for processing (dried milk, ice cream) he gets less. Actually a

farmer gets \$3.50 a hundredweight, because farmers have to pay 43 cents a hundredweight for hauling their milk to the sheds.

The Wall Street dominated dairies said when the \$5 a hundredweight was agreed to in the midst of the nine-day strike, that they would not absorb the increase, and they didn't, they passed it on to the consumer immediately.

THE MILK strike by a section of dairy farmers took place under the leadership of a new farmers organization, Fair Sharing Bargaining Association, which broke away from the Michigan Milk Producers Association. The FSBA members had tried vainly for years to get the MMPA to seek more money for farmers for the milk. The

MMPA refused and even after the FSBA went on strike, sought to break that strike by organizing mobs to attack pickets, and refusing to meet with Governor "Soapy" Williams mediation group.

After the strike was on and FSBA members were halting milk coming out of the sheds going to the creameries, the MMPA announced out of a clear sky they had "won" an increase to \$5 a hundredweight. This costs the creameries one quarter of a cent more a quart but they jacked up prices one and one-half cents on a quart. No protest came from the government at this bare-faced profiteering. Protests are being sent to Sen. McNamara.

WHEN the members of the FSBA sought to continue the strike

to get \$6.50 a hundredweight, the MMPA called for violence against them on TV programs. Court injunctions, federal, state, county were sought against FSBA members and within an hour granted in some cases. Local and private police were mobilized to attack the farmers with clubs.

Rolland Brengle, president of the FSBA charged collusion between the MMPA and creameries, saying it was impossible for the farmer to get a fair shake.

The FSBA asked for an election to decide who represents the dairy farmers. The MMPA refused.

FORD LOCAL 600 came up with vocal support for the strikers and called on Williams to establish a commission which would set prices paid to farmers and prices

consumers should pay. It also supported an election.

Donation of \$3,000 and support to the farmers during the strike came from Rev. John W. Dorney, pastor of the Congregational Church in Baleville, N. J., representing the Tri-State Master Dairy Farmers Guild. Some \$350 was given by dairymen in Akron, Canton, Cleveland area of Ohio.

Organized labor in Michigan did not officially join pickets of farmers many of whom are UAW members, eeking out an existence by working some months a year in plants.

The dairy farmers say that they have won a partial victory and will consolidate, demand an election among farmers to be conducted by the state, to decide who represents the farmers.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

AN INTERESTING ITEM turned up on the GM Information rack recently. In a reprint from Time magazine's tear-jerking tribute to its Man of the Year, GM boss Harlow Curtice, we were told that he favors a shorter work week without reduction in pay. He is "pressing European automobile men to move with GM toward a 40-hour week while maintaining the rate of pay of the current 48-hour week." If Curtice favors 40-48 for GM workers in Opel and Vauxhall (his European car plants) why not 30-40 for American workers.

THE BATTLE OF THE 1956 elections here will really blaze if CIO-PAC comes out flatfootedly with an endorsement of anti-civil rights Congressman John Lesinski. He is the one who told a mostly Negro delegation he didn't want any part of civil rights, or wasn't interested in FEPC. He has taken no stand on civil rights on the floor of Congress. A test would be to ask him what he thinks of Mayor Hubbard's statement to a Dixiecrat newspaper that he (Hubbard) is for segregation.

TWO STOOLS testimony against a CIO member was kicked out by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the target of the frameup beat a deportation move and became an American citizen. The stools were Leonard Patterson and Earl Reno. The CIO member was Mrs. Matrona Karpuk. The court said the stools evidence was "contradictory, irreconcilable and unworthy of belief."

LIEUT. GEN. JOHN CLUBB, fired by Jordan as head of its Arab League has been made a Knight of the Bath by Queen Elizabeth. Club, glub, glub.

LOTS OF BLURBS from typewriters of auto company press hacks that the '57 models will not appear any earlier this year in order to boost dwindling sales. Tool and die shops report that companies are pressing more and more for the work to be finished. GM has its checkers running like mad where '57 work is proceeding. In another setup they took one job out of three shops and have it in a fourth to get it finished.

WHEN NAT GANLEY and Saul Wellman, Communist leaders resisted moving out of their office when T-men ordered them, there was six T-men. The T-man in charge, one Speare, sent in a call for two more T-men who arrived in a hurry. All of them were armed. After Ganley and Wellman were ousted, one T-man threw back his head and laughed out loud.

PRISONS ARE FULL in Michigan. A sign of the growing unemployment. Many of these brought up in courts these mornings are idle auto workers, who resort to desperate measures to get food for their families. How does capitalism "solve" this? They build new prison camps to house the new prisoners.

COMMON COUNCIL VOTED to give a Korean vet \$1,500. He was shot in the legs two years ago by a Detroit cop when he refused to stop. He was on his way to work at Ford's and was transferring from a bus at Michigan. His name is Lee Christian, he is a Negro worker.

THEY ARE CALLING him around the precincts now, "I am the Law Piggins," after he went before the Common Council and denied Detroit cops a Constitutional right, that of circulating a petition for higher wages. Best thing Detroit cops can do is like cops did in a dozen outstate cities—join the CIO and Get Wise, Organize.

DETROIT LOST \$5,452,000 when it sold its street cars to Mexico. The Council turned around and spent \$8½ million for buses to "replace" the street cars. Your guess is right, they bought the buses from General Motors. What's good for GM is lost money for Detroit taxpayers. Street cars are good for 20 years, buses five years. Brother, who got what in that deal?

TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES to a labor recreation conference favored Governor Williams land acquisition program to build recreation centers for kids. That's one of the answers to helping our youth, besides helping them to gain security, democracy and live in a peaceful world, free from discrimination.

THE WAGE EARNER couldn't find room among its bulging ads to comment on the illegal and unlawful seizure of the Communist Party and Daily Worker offices. That's what you call penny wise, pound foolish.

STATE CIO CONVENTION June 11 at Grand Rapids. Don't know when the AFL's state convention will take place—might not be a merger coming together of both federations, etc.

Ganley Reviews UAW Peace Policy Discusses Reuther Trip to India

By NAT GANLEY

THE UAW'S 7th Educational Conference in Washington April 21 will hear president Reuther's report on his trip to India and celebrate the union's 20th birthday.

The impact of these two items on the conference agenda is bound to help the cause of peace in the world. The new born UAW Baby started life in 1936 at its first constitutional

convention in South Bend by condemning the chief source of the war danger at that time—the Hitler government in Germany. Twenty years later when Reuther landed in India he forthwith endorsed the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence supported by the Bandung Conference of African and Asian nations, by India, China and the Soviet Union.

While Reuther has not yet condemned the war alliances in the world—NATO, Western European Union, the Baghdad pact, etc., he's been gradually taking positions which will help the UAW completely restore its historic peace policy. This is seen by his public repudiation of Meany's attack on Nehru, by his position for the conditional admission of China in the UN, and by his demand on Dulles to stop backing Portugal's imperial subjugation of Goa.

What was the UAW's foreign policy during its 20-year history?

From 1936 to 1940 the UAW supported the peace line of collective security against the fascist aggressors. The aim of this policy was to prevent World War II. Thus the 1939 UAW convention in

Cleveland unanimously resolved: "That we urge upon our government the declaration of a complete embargo against the treaty breaking fascist aggressors Germany, Italy and Japan."

This policy only lapsed during the one year of 1940 at the UAW's St. Louis convention. Finland was fighting Russia and like many other Americans the UAW didn't recognize the Finland of that period as the partner of Nazi Germany. The convention condemned Russia as the "aggressor" but also voted against "any involvement of the U. S. A. in any war on foreign soil." The real situation was recognized when Finland fought the U. S. A. on the side of the fascist axis powers in World War II.

During the war years—1941-45—the UAW vigorously supported the united front struggle of the U.S.A., Britain and the Soviet Union against the fascist axis until complete victory was won.

The UAW started off the post-war period with a policy of peaceful co-existence. Thus in April 1946 president Reuther called for the repudiation "of all efforts calculated to weaken or destroy friendship and close collaboration among the Big Three"—Great Britain, the U. S. A. and USSR. But this policy didn't last long under pressure

emanating from the State Department.

In the period 1947 to the end of the Korean war the UAW under Reuther's leadership supported the cold war program. By 1953 there was the first break in this policy when the UAW convention called for U. S.-Soviet peace negotiations at the summit. This was further advanced at the 1955 convention when president Reuther said: "No one can win an H-bomb war." The UAW's second look on foreign policy has now reached a still higher level with Reuther's trip to India.

A look-back at the past 20 years also shows that the UAW's economic demands are consistent with the UAW's foreign policy. In 1936 when the UAW tried to stop war by stopping Hitler their number one economic demand was the 30-hour work week. In 1956 as the UAW again begins to support peaceful co-existence the major bargaining goal again becomes a shorter work week without wage reductions. War requires longer hours of work in face of inevitable man-power shortages. The 30-hour week with 40 hours pay is only consistent with peace.

This is why Reuther's India trip and the UAW's 20th birthday is bound to leave a peace impact on the union's seventh educational conference in Washington.

UAW Counsel Speaks At Stanley Novak Banquet

DETROIT. — Harold Crane, general counsel of the UAW, AFL-CIO, will speak in behalf of the Detroit Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union at a banquet honoring former State Senator Stanley Novak on Sunday, April 15, 5 p.m. at Midland Pioneer Union

Hall, 7834 Mt. Elliott, Detroit. Mr. Crane will join Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, former Attorney General of Michigan, and other notables in paying tribute to Stanley Novak on his 53rd birthday and to commemorate his 25 years in the labor movement in Michigan.



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Reuther for Coexistence

DETROIT. — Walter Reuther, UAW president was reported as saying when he arrived in India that he subscribed to Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peaceful co-existence.

He declared himself against colonialism and Portuguese occupation of Goa. He said he sympathized with Indian demands for the Portuguese to get out of Goa.

He said he believed in competitive coexistence, which he described as one where people compete, not for political power but for improvement of living and working conditions.

The five principles Reuther supports are:

1. Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Peaceful coexistence.

Before leaving New York for India, Reuther approved conditional admission of China into the United Nations. Formosa's fate should be decided by the Formosans, said Reuther. He said it was "unrealistic" to conceive of return of Chiang Kai-shek to the mainland.

He also presented to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles before he left, in the form of a letter, a 10-point program for expanding economic aid to underdeveloped countries and for cooperation with the Soviet Union on that program.

He had been previously billed as going to India to "offset Bulganin and Khrushchev."

He said emphatically, "I am not going to India to save India from Communism."

On colonialism Reuther said in his letter to Dulles, "where people struggle to throw off the yoke of colonial domination we must stand with them."

"Wherever people struggle to harness and develop economic resources to raise their living standards we must give them a hand. It is not enough to denounce colonialism with noble generalities. Such professions must be square by practical performance. Unfortunately your policy in the case of Goa is doing violence to the whole tradition of American anti-colonialism. Your initial reference to Goa, which is a colonial pocket surrounded by Indian territory, as a 'province' of Portugal, was only a beginning. . . . It is high time the U. S. does indeed to take its stand on India's side against this vestige of Western Colonialism."

Readers Rally

To Increase

Worker Circulation

We hear reports that many readers are taking extra steps to get the Michigan Worker to both old and new readers. Many people are now reading the Daily Worker, besides the Michigan Worker.

New bundles of the papers are being ordered, some 200 old and potential new readers are being seen to get the Michigan Worker.

People have rallied to aid the attack on both papers by the Cadillac Government. Are you helping?

We appeal also to all our readers to help raise funds for the continuance of the papers which are still threatened by illegal seizures under the guise of phony tax claims.

Lysenko Resigns

LONDON, April 9.—T. D. Lysenko "at his own request" was relieved today of his post as president of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences it was announced by the Moscow Radio.

P. P. Lobanov, it was added, has given up his post as deputy premier to succeed Lysenko.

Agriculture Minister Vladimir Matskovich, who headed a Soviet delegation to the U. S. last year, succeeds Lobanov as deputy premier.

Hubbard for Segregation Lauded by Dixiecrats

DEARBORN. — The Michigan Chronicle, leading New Deal Negro newspaper here in scathing terms reveals a interview Mayor Orville Hubbard gave to a Dixiecrat sheet, where Hubbard declared he was for "complete segregation, one million percent on all levels."

The Montgomery Advertiser, Ala., telephoned Hubbard and taped the interview, then ran it in full in the Dixiecrat rag.

Hubbard brags that he kept a 4,000 housing unit that would have been inter-racial, out of Dearborn. He relates that not a single Negro lives in Dearborn and gloats that when a Negro tries to move into Dearborn, "we respond quicker than you do to a fire." The responding being organizing a self-styled "Improvement Associations" into a rock throwing mob such as Detroit saw two weeks ago against an

American Indian who bought a house on Robson Ave.

Hubbard claimed that if the NAACP ever called on him he'd "chase them out of town." He told the interviewer that he'd "be surprised at the people up here who are for you." Ford Local 600 has several thousand NAACP members.

Query on Trade With China for Tractors-Trucks

DETROIT. — With a reported over 30,000 workers idle in the farm equipment industry, the Michigan Worker editorial staff has queried heads of four tractor companies asking if they are interested in bidding for tractor orders which China wants to place to the number of 1,400,000. The news of this came from the Leipzig Spring Trade Fair, where the president of the Bank of China, Mr. Man Han-chen told tractor manufacturers there, that his country wants to place such orders, plus 120,000 tractors a year as replacements.

The Worker query went to the Ford Tractor Division, Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, Caterpillar companies.

The UAW Farm Equipment Department was also sent a copy of the Worker's letter to the equipment companies and asked for a comment.

U.S. Expanding Aid

TRIPOLI, Libya, April 8.—The Libyan government announced today an expanded U. S. economic and military aid program. The government said the U. S. will give Libya \$5 million for the development of industrial projects in addition to the \$4 million originally scheduled for 1956.

'Handcuff' Still On: Wellman

DETROIT. — A partial retreat by the Cadillac Government in its illegal and unlawful seizure of Communist Party and Daily Worker offices has been made because of protests by thousands of Americans. Padlocks have been taken off doors and former occupants allowed to re-enter, but as Saul Wellman, acting state chairman of the Michigan Communist Party said, "we still have one handcuff on, because nothing can be taken out of the office, everything is under seals placed there by the T-men."

Wellman called for all out effort to support the Daily Worker's emergency fund drive, since the Treasury Department continues to cut off the paper's operating income. Funds should be sent to either William Allan, 2419 Grand River, Room 2, or Emergency Committee for a Free Press, 832 Broadway, 9th floor, New York City. Robert Dunn is treasurer.

EDITORIAL

THE MICHIGAN WORKER wishes to express its deepest sympathy to the bereaved, the injured and the homeless of Hudsonville and other communities around Grand Rapids, hit by the tornado April 10.

The frightful destruction which shattered these communities is only a sample of what a atom bomb can do with its intense heat and radio activity.

The Grand Rapids people have demonstrated their warmest spirit of solidarity and mutual aid, with donations of labor, food, homes, blood and money.

Temporary relief is not enough. Aid must be given to the victims by the Federal government, 95 percent of these victims having no funds. Each of these citizens have been pouring hundreds of dollars each year into the public treasury.

The million of dollars needed to replace and rebuild the demolished homes must come out of the federal treasuries. This can be obtained by simply diverting the money spent for one Naval destroyer—\$40 million—or of a few heavy bombers at \$5½ millions apiece.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1956

KK Rides in Detroit

DETROIT. — Leaders of a mob forced a Cherokee Indian and his Scotch-Irish-American wife out of a home they bought in Northwest Detroit and have defied authorities here to do anything about it.

Mayor Albert E. Cobo, now vacationing in Tucson, Ariz., has no comment to make but some appointees of his in a Commission on Community Relations have called on the family to return, saying nothing of course what authorities will do to protect them from mob violence.

The family is that of John W. Rouse, 70 years old, who told newsmen he is of American Indian and French-Canadian ancestry. His daughter with two children moved in with them at 15500 Robson on Wednesday, April 4, when a mob of 300 stoned the house. The mob was gently pushed back by police, while its ringleaders openly operated, harangued members of the mob and egged on rock-throwing. The mob forced Rouse to sell back the house and vacate.

180,000 Idle in Mich. Unsold Cars, 900,000

DETROIT. — The UAW declared this week that over 70,000 of its members in Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Studebaker-Packard and American Motors are unemployed. Its generally conceded that for every auto worker idle in production and assembly, a worker in parts or supplier plants is also idle.

Meanwhile in Michigan the Michigan Unemployment Security Commission announced that Detroit had 120,000 unemployed, 180,000 idle statewide. At early March last year, which is the same time the estimate is now made of 180,000, there were 65,000 idle in Detroit.

The latest estimate of 180,000 says the MUSC shows a rise of unemployed at 16,000 in the state and 10,000 in Detroit in the last month. A month ago the MUSC had predicted that 10,000 would go back to work. They didn't. The MUSC complains that "no announcement by manufacturers" was made of the 16,000 people laid off in the last month.

The UAW report on unemployment this last week said that 17,000 have been laid off by GM; 25,000 by Chrysler and 20,000 by Ford. Packard-Studebaker, 2,335 and AMC 6,750.

A CAREFUL watch is now being taken of the rising unemployment picture by UAW leaders. Walter Reuther, UAW president, just before he embarked for India warned auto companies that unless measures are forthcoming to halt layoffs, the union will come forward with measures.

It's reported that the UAW has

a special commission preparing data on the shorter work week with no reduction in pay.

Meanwhile the stockpile has varied very little from auto circles estimate of March 1, when the figure given was 904,000 unsold 1956 cars in the hands of the dealers.

The UAW local union newspapers are filled with comments on layoffs, effects of automation and speedup on employment. Locals 212, 600, 51, 3 and locals in California are calling for action on a short work week to ease layoffs that are expected to get heavier as the "spring sales" bog down.

Donovan Moves To Revive State Sedition Laws

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Rep. James C. Donovan was scheduled to introduce a bill in Congress today to grant states the power to prosecute persons for so-called sedition.

Donovan, anti-labor Congressman elected to office in a three-party gang-up against late Congressman Vito Marcantonio and dumped by Democratic and Liberal parties as candidate in forthcoming elections, said yesterday that the bill was designed to "correct" the Supreme Court decision last Monday which upset state sedition laws.

Donovan plans to run for reelection on the Republican ticket. (See editorial on page 5.)

Medical Cost Burden on U.S. Families Cited

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., April 8.—Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said today that 500,000 families in 1953 had medical costs "as large or larger than their entire annual income."

Another 1,000,000 families had medical costs amounting to more than half their total yearly income, he said in proposing that private health insurance companies offer coverage for "catastrophic" illness.

Folsom made the statement in a speech prepared for delivery to the Blue Cross-Blue Shield conference here.

He also suggested private groups work out "one-package" health insurance plans, coverage for older persons, coverage of outpatient services, and better coverage for persons who are not members of organized groups and those with low incomes.

"Celebrate 70th Anniversary MAY DAY" — 1886-1956

International Labor Holiday—Born in the Fight for 8-Hr. Day

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

DEDICATED TO PEACE, SECURITY, EQUALITY, DEFENSE
OF CONSTITUTION, BILL OF RIGHTS

Speaker: CARL WINTER

Michigan's first Smith Act victim. Member National Comm. Communist Party

Place: Parkside Hall, 3119 Fenkell

Time:—SUNDAY, MAY 6th, 2:30 p.m.

* Cultural Program

* Refreshments

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

MAY DAY COMMITTEE

NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the bill, advocates of civil rights legislation were increasingly

confident that Congressional action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "IF" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

★
WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

★
THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

(Continued on Page 13)

ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH

ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on



the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thousand

parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

★
DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoted in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he

(Continued on Page 5)

Macy's Strike Sends Shoppers To Gimbel's

—See Page 16

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 13 miles a day arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers thawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on

all supporters of a free press to send or bring to it funds needed to permit us to continue publishing. It likewise called for a movement of public protest. We print below a statement by the Communist Party leaders in the nation and in New York backing the Committee's plea:

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression, as demanded by such outright Mc-

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

★
THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest,

(Continued on Page 2)

RALLY

Protest GOVERNMENT
ATTACK ON FREE
PRESS and FREE
SPEECH

Thurs., April 19,

8:30 P.M.

CHATEAU GARDENS
105 E. Houston St.

Sponsored by
Emergency Committee for a
Free Press

Illinois Primary Shows GOP Slipping on Old Home Ground

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Four years of a Republican Administration has been more than enough for thousands of Illinois voters who went for Eisenhower in 1952 but took a Democratic ballot last Tuesday in this state's primary. The anti-GOP trend was unmistakable here, especially in the state's most concentrated industrial and small farm communities.

In the 1952 primary, 69 percent of the Illinois electorate voted in the GOP column. As against 580,000 Democratic ballots cast in that primary, 1,272,321 voted for Republicans, with more than six thousand voters even writing in Eisenhower's name on the Democratic ballot.

Last Tuesday, however, there was a see-saw race up to the very end as to which party received the highest number of votes, with the Republicans coming out ahead by the smallest of margins.

In the 1952 general election, Eisenhower carried this state by close to a half-million votes. The primary last week showed clearly that the President's popularity here has suffered a major reversal.

The unprecedented number of farmers asking for Democratic ballots last Tuesday confirmed a trend which has already showed up in the Wisconsin and Minnesota primaries; indicating strong farmer disapproval of the Eisenhower Administration's farm policies.

★
ADDING weight to this political appraisal was the substantial number of write-in votes which Estes Kefauver received here last Tuesday.

On the theory that Illinois is Adlai E. Stevenson's "home grounds," Kefauver stayed out of the Illinois Democratic primary. The Tennessee Senator made no campaign appearance here and did not officially conduct a write-in campaign.

Those of his supporters who asked for a Kefauver write-in said they would be elated with at least 10 percent of the Democratic vote.

Returns showed that the Kefauver write-in throughout the downstate farm areas was close

Fight-Back

(Continued from Page 1)

most dangerous attempt to suppress it.

The challenge of reaction must be met. We ask every Communist organization and member to join in the drive to guarantee the necessary \$8,000 to \$10,000 a week to the Committee to enable the paper to continue publication.

It is also necessary to defeat the effort to suppress the paper through the tax device by a public struggle to expose the shabby tax hoax and to develop protests against it.

Hence we also ask support for the Committee's call for backing to its protest meeting of April 19th at Chateau Gardens and all other possible actions.

Eugene Dennis,
General Secretary,
Communist Party
George Blake Charney,
N. Y. State Chairman

to 15 percent, and as high as 20 percent in some counties.

★
THE ONLY Democratic convention delegates openly committed to Kefauver, four out of the state's 50, appeared to have been elected.

However, the preferential primary in this state does not bind any delegates and Kefauver supporters have hopes of winning support from a dozen others on the basis of Kefauver's pre-convention showing.

The Illinois primary result was considered as bolstering the shaky position of Stevenson. He cancelled a vacation to do some vigorous pre-primary campaigning in Illinois, making a stronger appeal for labor votes than he has ever made before.

On the eve of the voting, he appeared at a Machinists' rally at East Alton, Ill., to make a slashing attack on the Eisenhower Administration's anti-labor policies.

"It is a sorry period in American history," he said.

(Continued on Page 5)

Spotlights Brownell's Failure To Act

Gangdom's Attack on Riesel

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE INVISIBLE super-power of gangdom in America was again spotlighted to the world last week when a young thug stepped out of a dark doorway on Broadway and emptied a bottle of blinding sulphuric acid into the face of Victor Riesel. Against the background of frequent killings, pretty much a routine in most of our big mobster-infested cities, an acid-throwing incident, low and inhuman as it is, may seem like "small stuff." Riesel himself, whose column is read by millions in 192 newspapers, has built up a reputation largely by publicizing the doings within this vast empire of organized crime. His readers are made to feel they are living in a land of racketeers and killers.

But by their very selection of a prominent person like Riesel for victim, the mobsters invited greater nationwide public pressure on authorities for action, than we have seen for some time.

★
RIESEL, who is recovering in a hospital and according to latest reports may retain his eyesight, had himself given the view that big-time mobsters hired the thug who threw the acid. That the attack upon him was not a small incident is suggested by the following facts:

- United States Attorney Paul Williams had just set into motion federal grand juries investigating racketeering in the New York area.

- Shortly before the attack Williams voiced an appeal over the air for witnesses in the racket investigations, assuring them full protection.

- Riesel had appeared earlier that evening on a radio program in which he interviewed two members of Operating Engineers, Local 138, Long Island, who had been expelled and threatened for opposing the racket-dominated administration of the union.

- Riesel had already given some information concerning racketeers to Williams' office and was scheduled to be a witness before one of the grand juries.

It is a safe assumption that the strategists of the mobsters conceived of the attack on Riesel as the way to intimidate anyone inclined to be a witness. That is also why, in all likelihood, they picked



Victor Riesel (left) who writes a labor column for the New York Mirror and other papers was attacked by an unidentified acid-thrower after he had exposed attempts by racketeers to invade trade union. Doctors said there were acid scars on Riesel's forehead, nose, lips, chin and hands and drops that reached his eyes may seriously impair his vision. Incident has justified demand of this paper that Brownell move against crime syndicate which flourishes coast to coast, only incidentally infiltrating unions.



one so prominent as Riesel, to give greater emphasis and prominence to their warning. And by that very act they thumbed their noses not only at the local D. A. but also at the U. S. government itself.

★
WHATEVER the limits the Department of Justice may have set in its New York area racket investigations, the fat is now definitely in the fire. The government and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan are faced with a challenge they cannot ignore or sidestep.

We Ask Court to Lift Moysie's Stranglehold

DAILY WORKER attorney Harry Sacher will demand in the federal courts Thursday that the U.S. Treasury Department lift its lawless and arbitrary grab of Daily Worker assets and income.

Sacher got an order last Wednesday, signed by Federal Judge Edward Palmieri, directing the District Director of Internal Revenue, Donald R. Moysie, to show cause why he should not lift the lien on the paper and return all the monies seized.

Sacher charged in his request for the order, that the Daily Worker could not owe taxes, and that there was no basis, in any case, for a "jeopardy assessment." This is a seizure which denies the paper the customary procedures before the tax courts.

He maintained that the Department's action was based not on a demand for taxes, but on a desire

to harass and suppress the paper. Meanwhile, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press has called a protest meeting against the government's seizure, to be held Thursday, April 19, at Chateau Gardens, 2 Ave. and Houston St., in Manhattan.

★
SACHER also insisted, in his request for the order, that unless there was an immediate temporary injunction against the Government's lien on all Worker income, the paper would suffer irreparable harm. It cannot reopen a bank account and cannot cash its checks.

The paper is thus forced to live almost entirely on contributions collected by the Committee for a Free Press and turned over to it for its functioning.

Sacher showed that the Internal Revenue Division never gave the Daily Worker official notice that there was any tax deficiency. It simply informed the paper, following an extensive examination of the books and tax statements, that there were some "adjustments." These adjustments were based on the Division's arbitrary position that contributions were "taxable income."

The Division also informed the paper, at the same time, that if it wanted to protest these adjustments, it could do so and would get a hearing before the Appellate Division of the Internal Revenue Service. The Worker replied that it did protest, and wanted such a hearing. The customary procedure is that any further dispute, following such a hearing, goes to the tax courts.

But instead of the hearing promised to The Worker, Internal Revenue agents swooped down on the offices suddenly and seized assets. More than \$5,300 in cash, bank accounts and other assets were seized in this way.

Get Permit for May Day Meet In Union Sq.

HOWARD FAST, Acting Chairman of the Provisional United Citizens Committee for May Day 1956 announced last night at the May Day Conference held at Central Plaza Hall Annex, Second Ave. and Seventh St., New York, N.Y., that the permit for the May Day Celebration to be held on Monday, April 30, 1956 at Union Sq. had been granted by the Park Department.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates representing various rank and file trade union, national and community groups at the Conference pledged their full support to the Demonstration. It was estimated by the Chairman and the delegates that the Demonstration this year will be the biggest one in the past few years and that over 10,000 workers will respond to the Committee's call.

Will Firemen's Fatherless Kids Be Wards of Charity?

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A MOST solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem, a funeral cortage led by the Mayor and assembled city dignitaries and the outpouring of more than 50,000 citizens to honor New York's firemen dead last week, did not prevent their living mates from reflecting bitterly that such a grateful city could pay their fatherless by the recent disaster, but firemen also feel a sense of

This was reflected in the Board of Estimate budget hearing Tuesday, as more than 5,000 firemen ringed City Hall picketing for wage raises.

A witness, Howard P. Barry, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, said that firemen were "deeply moved" by the "warmth shown by the public to those left husbandless and fatherless by the recent disaster, but firemen also feel a sense of

deep humiliation. . ."

The humiliation, he said, was "at the thought that those they may leave behind must become objects of charity."

Eighteen of the 19 children surviving the six men killed in a preventable fire April 4 are under 18 years old, the Sunday Worker was told by a UFA spokesman. "We are so busy now trying to get a wage raise for the living that we have not had time to get the ex-

act names and ages of each. But in the next few days we will have all that information, and are going to see what can be done," he said.

So far as was known each widow will get only what all other wives of firemen killed in the line of duty get: the equivalent of one year's salary at whatever her husband was receiving, to be paid out at once, and thereafter, a pension of half that amount annually.

This means that for Mrs. Charles Infrosino, of 90-30 139 St., Jamaica, only \$2,100 a year after this year. Her husband's rating was third grade fireman; first grade get \$5,215; second, \$4,700, and fourth, \$4,000.

The UFA couldn't say how many children Infrosino left, but Fire Department officers said each of the six left several children.

MRS. INFROSINO, near col-

(Continued on Page 15)

Selected TV, Movie Guide

TV
Saturday, April 14
 Winky Dink And You (2) 11 a.m.
 For the kiddies
 Puppet Show (4) Noon. Ditto
 Junior Town Meeting (13) Noon
 Exhibition Baseball: Dodgers-Yankees (9) 1:55
 Movie: The Governor. With George Arliss (5) 3:30
 Mr. Wizard (4) 5:30. Science for youngsters
 Princeton '56 (4) 6
 Henry Fonda Presents. Judith Anderson in The Senora (4) 7
 Big Surprise-Quiz (4) 7:30
 Jackie Gleason in The Honey-mooners (2) 8
 Perry Como Show (4) 8. Tennessee Ernie Ford-guest
 Max Liebman Presents Alfred Drake in 'Marco Polo' musical (4) 9
 Gunsmoke (2) 10
 Damon Runyon Thetare (2) 10:30

Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
 Movie: Holly and the Ivy (English) (2) 12:45

TV
Sunday, April 15
 Gospel Train (13) 9:30 a.m.
 Children's Hour (4) 10:30
 Camera Three (2) 11:30
 Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon
 Wonderama-children's variety (5) 12:30
 Baseball Preview (11) 1:40
 Exhib Baseball: Yankees-Dodgers (11) 2
 Dr. Stock (4) 3
 Front Row Center-The Human Touch with Lisa Kirk (2) 3:30
 Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
 Wide Wide World (4) 4. On Pursuit of Happiness
 Adventure (2) 4:30
 College Press Conference (7) 4:30
 Movie: Jack London (5) 5
 Telephone Time-Man With the Beard (2) 6

Meet the Press (4) 6
 You Are There (2) 6:30. William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold Speech
 Lassie (2) 7
 You Asked For It (7) 7
 Sunday Spectacular-Salute to Baseball. With well-known ball players and entertainers (4) 7:30
 Movie: Clouded Yellow (7) 7:30 (English thriller)
 Ed Sullivan Show (2) 8. Original Connie Mack Ball team-guests
 Trio-readings by James Mason. Others (5) 8
 Play: Ray Milland in That's the Man (2) 9
 Play: Even the Weariest River (4) 9. Franchot Tone, Boris Karloff
 Alfred Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30
 Spanish Show (13) 9:30
 \$64,000 Challenge (2) 10
 What's My Line (2) 10:30

RADIO

Saturday, April 14
 Exhib Baseball-Giants-Baltimore WMCA 1:55 p.m.
 Exhib Baseball-Dodgers-Yankees WINS, WMGM 1:55
 Metropolitan Opera-Verdi's Trovatore WABC 2. Zinka Milanov, Kurt Baum
 Adventures in Science WCBS 5:35
 Jane Pickens Show WRCA 6:35
 Basin Street Jazz WCBS 9:30
 Oklahoma City Symphony WOR 10
 Philadelphia Orchestra WCBS 10:05
 Lawrence Welk Show WABC 10:35
 Sports WCBS 11:10
 UN on the Record WCBS 11:15

RADIO

Sunday, April 15
 As We See It-AFL-CIO series WABC 12:15 Noon
 Woolworth Hour WCBS 1
 Festival of Opera WOR 1:30
 Exhib Baseball: Giants-Baltimore WMCA 1:55
 Exhib Baseball: Dodgers-Yankees WINS, WMGM 2
 Symphonette WCBS 2
 N. Y. Philharmonic WCBS 2:30.
 Beatrice Krebs-contralto, Westminster Choir
 Gunsmoke-western WCBS 6:30
 Edgar Bergen Hour WCBS 7:05
 Town Meeting WABC 8
 Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8:05

MOVIES

Richard the Third, Bijou
 Romeo and Juliet-Ballet film, Paris
 Serenade, Music Hall
 Oklahoma, Rivoli
 Carousel, Albee, B'klyn
 Court Jester, Loew's Delancey, Lexington, Loew's 72nd St., Lyric, Orpheum, Sheridan, Loew's Rio, Loew 175th St.
 The Ladykillers, Sutton

FIREMEN

(Continued from Page 2)

lapse, her face drained of color, devoid of any makeup, a small black hat on wayward locks of blonde hair which caught the noonday sunlight, a rosary in her hands, walked unseeing between a fireman and an older man who supported her as she left St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday.

Mrs. Alice Molloy, widow of Lt. John Molloy, 44, walked beside her son, Danny, 8, and a fireman escort to the waiting mourners, limousines. Two daughters, Peggy, 13, and Eileen, 12, walked with an older woman, Peggy's eyes closed to hold back tears, the younger sister's head bowed.

The services at St. Patrick's were for five of the six firemen killed when a wall collapsed in the Bronx blaze at 4065 Third Ave. the previous Wednesday night. Services for the sixth victim, Fireman Arthur G. Hanson, were held Sunday in the First Lutheran Church of Throggs Neck, into which more than 1,000 persons were crowded.

The other honored dead were: Firemen Edward Carroll, 41, of 2544 Valentine Ave., the Bronx; Fred Hellauer, 38, of 4135 DeReimer Ave., the Bronx, and William Hoolan, of 1136 Clay Ave., the Bronx.

The Uniformed Firemen's Association spokesman said that the union will try to help any of the widows get jobs whose children are of an age to make it feasible.

ALL ARE automatically eligible for jobs as matrons in fire houses, which are not full-time jobs, but at present there are no vacancies, he said. All such jobs are filled by firemen's widows, who are paid out of a fund toward which each fireman contributes.

The disaster, which took the largest total of firemen dead and injured since eight firemen were killed in the 1932 Ritz Tower explosion, was the result of what Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh called a "small, stinking, rotten preventable fire."

It occurred in an old motion picture house built in 1910 and leased recently by Hayman & Lindenberg, manufacturers of artificial flowers.

While Cavanagh promised an intensified all-borough inspection program to begin in the East Bronx this week, and declared he would close down any business in the city that is deemed a serious fire hazard, the city spared no effort to dramatize its recognition of the dead firemen's heroism.

MOURNING with the families were 6,000 uniformed firemen, 1,000 of them from Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Hartford, and other less distant cities, and crowds of silent New Yorkers who lined Fifth Ave. for blocks

near the Cathedral. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 50,000 to 100,000.

The five flag-draped caskets, borne on engine pumps converted into flag-draped caissons, moved to the Cathedral in slow procession from 58 St., with the Mayor leading the slow cortege to their rear. After the services, the caskets, each carried on the shoulders of eight firemen, were borne to the waiting caissons, then to Engine Co. 65, at 33 W. 43 St., where taps were sounded, and then to 43 and Sixth Ave., where they were transferred to hearses, bound for various cemeteries.

Throughout the slow processions the departmental band's muffled instruments sounded in "Our Fallen Heroes," "Immortal Heroes" and Chopin's Funeral March. City dignitaries, who included Firemen 16 abreast followed the Commissioner Cavanagh, Bronx Borough President James J. Loynes, Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack and City Council President Abe Stark.

ON WEDNESDAY, the picketing firemen demanding wage increases bore numerous placards reminding passersby of the recent disaster. One read: "Eight Killed in Three Months. How Many More? And for What?" Another, "One Widow Every Four Weeks," showed a widow and child in mourning. "Would You Risk Your Life for \$2.43 an Hour?" asked one. Another: "71,000 Alarms in 1955. A Fire Every 10 Minutes." "Thirty Firemen Seriously Injured Every Week," read one. Two firemen could not be at the services for the dead firemen; they remained hospitalized, with broken legs.

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Coming

LOUIS HARAP, editor of Jewish Life, will speak on Israel on Sunday, April 22, 7 p.m. Edith Segal will teach folk dances at Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus, 189 Second Ave., Manhattan.

JOSEPH CLARK speaks on "Recent Developments in Soviet Union," Sunday, April 22, 8:30 p.m. Sunrise Manor, 631 Pitkin Ave., near Bristol St. Contr. 50c.

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The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1956

It Seems To Me

By MANNY CANTOR

Last week Senator Kefauver told a press conference in Paterson, "The people want the issues discussed and I intend to keep talking about the issues—peace, economic conditions, farms, labor and civil and constitutional rights." This explains the interest Jersey voters are showing in his candidacy.

Central Jersey farmers greeted his pledge of high parity supports. Passaic workers cheered his attack on the Taft-Hartley and "right-to-work" laws and his support for a \$1.25 minimum wage. His forthright support of desegregation has won him many supporters in the ranks of labor and the Negro people. His criticism of U. S. foreign policy suffers from the Democratic Party emphasis on "strength" to meet a non-existent "threat." But his proposal for a 15 percent cut in armaments by the U. S. A. and USSR, for a tax cut here at home, wins support from wide sections of the people who readily respond to every constructive peace proposal.

Voters in New Jersey, as in other states, see in his candidacy an opportunity to push these issues. They recognize it as a chance to rally popular forces in order to continue the trend against the GOP in many Congressional districts.

Some liberals are troubled over the fact that the Kefauver slate of delegates include critics of Governor Meyner like Elmer Wene. They fear a big Kefauver vote may be regarded as rejection of liberal policies of the Meyner administration.

These fears are not sound. The voters who strongly support those policies of the Meyner administration that reflect pro-labor and pro-democratic sentiments of the people are naturally drawn to those features of Kefauver's program which offers a clear alternative to Dixiecrats and McCarthyites in both parties.

The Democratic primaries will not be a clear show of strength for the Kefauver forces; Stevenson is not on the ballot. But it can record how voters feel about the issues that Kefauver's candidacy has advanced.

It is reported that some Jersey Democratic candidates for the national convention are running uncommitted to any party candidate. The voters in the primaries should urge that the New Jersey elected delegates commit themselves to the voters first of all on the peace, pro-labor and civil liberties program before the voters. It should urge them to disassociate themselves completely from the policies of Eastland and the Dixiecrats, who, like the McCarthyites in the Republican Party, are undermining the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The New Jersey delegates to the national convention should press for such a program and a candidate who will fight for it.

The April 17 primaries is a phase of the struggle for advancing the economic, social needs of the people against the domination of the Cadillac Cabinet. Labor and its allies, the farmers and Negro people, must independently press these issues upon the Democratic Party and its candidates if a clear alternative to the Eisenhower candidacy is to be presented to the voters in 1956.

Regulations for Voting in April Primary

In order to vote in the primaries years previous to this primary election on April 17th New Jersey citizens must meet the following requirements:

1. Must be a registered voter.
2. Must not have voted in the opposite party's primary for two

3. Must present himself at the polls to the election board and sign a declaration designating the political party in whose primary election he desires to vote.

HALT RENT DE-CONTROL-CIO

NEWARK. — The State CIO, through its legislative director Harry Kranz, has called for a moratorium on further de-control of rental housing until a factual survey of the housing shortage is completed.

"Gov. Meyner has announced that he will decide whether or not to ask the Legislature to continue rent control and eviction delay protection beyond its present June 30, 1956, expiration date, after a survey of the rental housing picture in the state is made by Joseph McLean, Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development," Kranz said.

"Commissioner McLean's middle-income housing survey committee has recently reported to him a continuing shortage of rental housing. The State Legislature, meanwhile, has set up its own committee to survey the middle-income housing needs of our state.

"Yet, despite these past, present and future surveys of the continued critical housing shortage in major industrial areas of our state, the State Rent Control Director and certain municipalities have gone

blithely along—decontrolling housing in a city here, a block there, a whole class somewhere else.

"Rent control should be continued only where there is a clear housing shortage, as shown by a vacancy ratio of less than five percent. But until there is a factual survey of what the housing shortage is, continued decontrol should be halted.

"If decontrol without the facts is continued at the present rate, there may be little left to continue under control when the current law expires June 30," Kranz declared.

RALLY FOR Civil Rights

RESERVE

Friday Eve, May 4

- Enforce the Supreme Court decision on Segregation
- Repeal the Smith Act
- Uphold the Bill of Rights

MARTHA STONE SENTENCING APRIL 20th

NEWARK. — Martha Stone, state chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, and her five co-defendants, will be sentenced by Judge Charles Anderson in New Haven Federal Court on April 20. The six are the latest frameup victims of the infamous Smith Act.

One of the defendants is already serving a six-month "contempt" sentence for refusing to turn stool-pigeon while testifying as a defense witness. He is Robert Eakins, of Saybrook, a sculptor, and descendant of Revolutionary War heroes in New England. On defendant was found not guilty, and the jury could not agree on another.

At a press conference in Newark last week Miss Stone expressed confidence "of growing support among the people for reversal." She said the freeing of one defendant and the "hung" jury on another "reveals that it becoming

more difficult to put over these frameups." Pointing to growing opposition to Smith Act trials she said:

"The Smith Act under which I was convicted has been condemned by eminent Americans, ranging from Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Norman Thomas, as unconstitutional 'thought control' legislation that threatens the right of every American to think as he freely chooses. My husband and I have no doubt that public opinion will right this injustice as it did in the case of Gene Debs, the Scopes evolution trial in Tennessee, and the 'sedition' trials of Thomas Jefferson's followers 150 years ago."

As many Jersejans as possible are urged to drive up to New Haven on the 20th when Miss Stone will be sentenced. This is one method



MARTHA STONE

of demonstrating the peoples opposition to the Smith Act, and a way of indicating solidarity with the innocent victims.

Kefauver Tour Arouses Interest

LAKEWOOD. — The Jersey campaign tour of Sen. Estes Kefauver has aroused wide interest among voters in the state, and especially here in the heart of the New Jersey poultry and egg producing area.

Nearly 2,000 farmers and their wives waited until midnight last Friday evening to hear the Democratic candidate. He was given a rousing ovation when he called for 90 percent parity to include poultry and egg producers.

Poultry and egg farmers have been hit hard by the disparity between their cost of production and the prices they receive for their products which are not price supported.

The Tennessee Senator toured Essex, Mercer, Hudson, Union and Passaic counties in addition to speaking in the state's farm area. He met with Gov. Meyner and Mayor Carlin of Newark. Meyner stated that he was not endorsing any candidate yet, but said Kefauver seemed to be gaining favor among the people. Mayor Carlin endorsed the Senator's candidacy. Kefauver will have a full slate of delegates opposed to the organization's slate in the Democratic primaries Tuesday, April 17.

The Senator met and spoke to numerous groups including shop workers at the factory gates. He told one such group that Taft-

Hartley should be repealed, saying our labor legislation needed a complete "over-hauling."

The Senator's tour has livened up what to now has been a dull primary campaign. In most Congressional Districts there are no serious primary contests—except in the 12th C.D. Here Irving Hodes, a Newark lawyer, is the organization candidate backed by county chairman Dennis Carey. He is opposed by Frank Clayton, Montclair State Teachers professor, who says Hodes is the candidate of the reactionary machine bosses. Clayton called on Democratic Party voters to vote in the primary against "bossism."

JERSEY CONTINUE AID TO BUS BOYCOTT

ASBURY PARK. — The campaign of the Asbury Park Press to raise \$1,000 to pay the fine, and court costs of Rev. Martin Luther King, convicted Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott leader, has gone way over the top with money still coming in from all over the country.

Early this week more than \$1,300 had been contributed. All funds in excess of the fine and court costs will be used for legal expenses. Rev. King is appealing the conviction and will take it all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The newspaper campaign received immediate response from clergymen of all faiths, anti-discrimination leaders, labor groups and just plain ordinary, decent

Americans opposed to segregation. It also got violent condemnation from southern newspapers and white supremacist spokesmen.

Rev. King expressed the hope that he would be able to speak in Asbury Park some time this month. Meanwhile, activities throughout the state in support of the heroic boycotters in Montgomery continued. On Thursday, April 12, Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches, spoke at the Union Baptist Church under Oranges and Maplewood NAACP auspices. The Rev. Hinton's home was bombed recently by the White Councils in Columbia, S. C. The local group was out to raise \$1,000 in support of the struggle.

On National Deliverance Day, March 28, 250 Negro workers at the Bayonne Naval Supply Depot joined in the nationwide observance despite refusal of Naval authorities to allow use of the non-denominational chapel. The Navy brass said the observance had "political" aspects. The workers held their prayer day protest at the Bayonne YMCA instead. At the last minute over 40 workers were denied the right to take one hour of their annual leave to attend the services. In Long Branch 80 persons, Negro and white, took part in a prayer meeting on the 28th. There were numerous other observances throughout the state with many churches remaining open all day.

Communist Party Office Opened LABOR NOTES

NEWARK. — The headquarters of the New Jersey Communist Party re-opened last week after being shut down for four days by Internal Revenue agents on pretext of a phony tax delinquency charge. Party officials posted \$200 bond to cover the assets in the office consisting of typewriters, furniture, mimeograph machines and literature.

Charles Nusser, C.P. public relations director, said the T-men seemed to be glad to get off an embarrassing spot. "McCarthyite actions of this kind are not popular with the people any more," Nusser declared. "That explains why numerous Jersey papers raised

questions editorially about the propriety of using a tax charge to padlock party offices and the Daily Worker. Even the Newark Star-Ledger refused to swallow the chestnut that the action was a "normal" tax procedure.

"The Ledger stated editorially that no such tax procedures had been used since the reign of King George III. Other papers said the action put us in a bad light internationally, and did not sit well with the American people. The whole plan back fired as far as the administration was concerned. It has become more difficult for reaction to create hysteria around a non-existent 'Communist menace,'" Nusser said.

Jersey City to Get Negro Judge

JERSEY CITY. — Hudson County Democratic Party boss John Kenny has publicly promised that a Negro magistrate will be named in Jersey City "before the 1957 city commission election takes place." Kenny went on record to this effect at a political rally held here last week.

Indications are that assistant corporation counsel Louis E. Saunders, will become the first Negro judge in the history of this city. Kenny's announcement was greeted with great rejoicing by Jersey City Negroes who have been fighting for some time for greater representation in the city's government.

Surrogate Lewis G. Hansen is expected to retire. His post will go to present Magistrate Michael Reilly. Saunders is expected to be named to the vacancy created when Reilly resigns to run for surrogate.

The appointment of a Negro judge in Jersey City is sure to increase demands in other Jersey towns for similar actions. This is especially true in New Jersey's biggest city Newark where no Negro has ever received such an appointment.

More than 1,300 workers, members of Local 87, Textile Workers Union—CIO, won a 12½¢ an hour wage hike, and an additional paid holiday in a contract signed last week. They also got increased hospitalization and surgical benefits. . . . Both AFL president Marciante and CIO president Krebs are demanding reforms in the state's Workmen's Compensation Law. Krebs said 40 states pay more than the Jersey \$30 benefit maximum. Opposition to a free choice of doctors was hit as "ridiculous and unreasonable" by the AFL head.

Freight handlers on railroad piers voted 228-35 for the ILA and against the AFL longshore union in a Jersey City NLRB election. . . . Utility Workers Union Convention held in Atlantic City heard Carl Holderman, state Labor and Industry Commissioner, urge greater political action by labor. "The industrial workers of the country in close cooperation with the farmers can determine who is elected president and the kind of Congress we will have," Holderman said. . . . The CIO will hold its 4th annual human relations conference April 15 at Seton Hall University. Theme of the all day session will be "Erasing the Color Line." Four hundred locals have been invited to send delegates.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Civil Rights Issue Pushes into Congress

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The grass roots struggle for civil rights legislation succeeded last week in placing the issue so squarely before Congress that it could no longer be ignored. Although both Republican and Democratic leaders had not abandoned their hope that they could continue to stall and pass the

confident that Congressional action on the bills can be achieved before Congress adjourns in July. But there was a big "IF" in the picture. Action by Congress is possible only if the voters can persuade both parties to drop their narrow partisan approach, cease regarding civil rights as merely a political football, and agree on a bi-partisan push for the legislation.

The new situation developed when the Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, submitted to Congress, after prolonged delay, a series of civil rights bills.

★ WHILE the Administration bills do not cover as much ground and are thus inferior to those sponsored in the House and Senate by the Democrats, they have much in common. The Brownell package would:

- Set up a special civil rights division within the Department of Justice in the charge of an assistant attorney general devoting his full time to the task.

- Allow Federal prosecution of private persons, as well as state and local officials, for intimidating voters in any election involving Federal office.

- Allow the Department of Justice to go into court for Federal injunctions in behalf of persons deprived of civil rights.

- Permit any private citizen to go directly to a Federal court with a complaint of the denial of his rights rather than requiring him first to proceed through state courts.

- Permit the Department of Justice to bring civil suits against civil rights conspiracies, such as attempted intimidation of Federal grand jury or trial jury witnesses or the wearing of hoods or masks to deprive any person of his rights.

★ THERE is no question but that Brownell could have done greater service for civil rights legislation if he had mobilized GOP Congressmen and Senators to support the bills already approved by the House Judiciary Committee (and now pigeonholed by the Rules Committee) and the Senate judiciary subcommittee (now pigeonholed by Chairman Eastland).

His choice of action was dictated by his belief that having introduced these bills so late, nothing could be done before the end of the session which would affect the GOP's major alliance with the Dixiecrats.

There is fortunately a disposition among some Democratic supporters of civil rights legislation, however, to utilize the

(Continued on Page 18)

ASSIGNMENT: USA

How St. Louis Clobbered Jim Crow

By JOSEPH NORTH

ST. LOUIS. — You cross the Mississippi over a high bridge from Southern Illinois and below you is a newly-painted showboat on



the Missouri side which the city fathers have retained as a landmark of the old. On the bank beyond the paddle-wheeler you see a massive parking lot which holds some five thousand parked automobiles forming a gay pattern of vari-colored oblongs that speak eloquently of the metropolis' might. Behind the lot poking into the sky, are the city's downtown skyscrapers. A city-empire.

Before I came articles appeared saying that the city has established the best record of integrating schools in the land. Why? I wondered, for St. Louis has been described as a semi-southern city.

Since integration is a national question of primary scope, let me tell you what the inhabitants Negro and white, told me of this crucial matter, why they feel it came here as it did and what some of the results are. I spoke to many, workingmen and ministers, editors and school children, Negro and white.

★ DOMINANT, in my impressions, is the fact that the Negroes, who constitute 20 percent of the city, are primarily responsible. Realizing their own political weight, they have been pressing forward more than a generation. They speak of good allies among sectors of the whites, primarily the trade unionists, the Catholic Church, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They tell you of past struggles that went unnoted in much of the nation's press, and, too, one must look into the unique history of the city.

"Nothing is more powerful than an idea when its time has come," a Negro editor responded to my questions. "Victor Hugo said that. Integration is the 1956 idea, true here, true throughout the world."

As to St. Louis specifically, he assessed the pressures of the Negro populace as primary. In the past quarter century the Negro population has grown by 25 percent, the white, one percent. The Negroes, he said, moved down the center of the city, moving west for more than 50 blocks. This corresponded with a growth in the political consciousness of the Negroes who now have three aldermen in the city council, and that week, a Negro was appointed to a judgeship.

MANY fights merged: the cru-

(Continued on Page 5)

EXTRA! EXTRA! SPRING REACHES NEW YORK



Spring which travels north at the rate of 12 miles an hour arrived in New York last week on the heels of a snowstorm. Here is how Washington Square looked as happy New Yorkers thawed and relaxed in the balmy sunshine.

CP Supports Fight-Back Fund

LAST TUESDAY, the Emergency Committee for a Free Press warned that the Internal Revenue Division was determined to strangle the Worker and Daily Worker by barring us from conducting normal financial operations. The Committee called on

all supporters of a free press to send or bring to it funds needed to permit us to continue publishing. It likewise called for a movement of public protest. We print below a statement by the Communist Party leaders in the nation and in New York backing the Committee's plea:

WE wholeheartedly endorse the appeals of the Emergency Committee for a Free Press in support of the Daily Worker's struggle for existence, and ask every Communist organization and member to respond.

For years, Big Business reaction has sought in one way or another to strangle this courageous Marxist newspaper. Its latest move, the fraudulent use of tax laws, is the most dangerous yet devised.

Knowing that the pressure of public opinion, both in our own nation and abroad, would not permit direct suppression, as demanded by such outright Me-

The Emergency Committee for a Free Press is now located at 23 W. 26th St., New York City, 10 (basement). Send or bring all funds to keep the Worker publishing to the Committee.)

Carthyite voices as newspaper columnist David Lawrence, the government has resorted to this obvious subterfuge to do violence to America's heritage of a free press.

It had hoped to do the job with the seizure of the Daily Worker offices on March 27th, at the same moment that it also seized Communist Party headquarters, in the hope of crippling our organization.

But the instantaneous outcry of the press throughout the country forced a tactical retreat. By returning the offices, the Treasury Department evidently

figured the public outcry would die down. It could then proceed to strangle the two institutions by barring them from conducting their business.

It has effectively tied up a large part of the Daily Worker's regular income.

★ THE FORCES of reaction have thus chosen finances as the ground upon which to center their efforts to shut down the Daily Worker. They must be met on that ground.

The plea for funds issued by the Emergency Committee hence is something more than the fund drives generally conducted by the Daily Worker as a necessary part of its functioning. It is an essential, integral part of the fight-back movement of the Daily Worker's supporters against the latest,

(Continued on Page 2)



REP. CELLER

Illinois Primary Shows GOP Slipping on Old Home Ground

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Four years of a Republican Administration has been more than enough for thousands of Illinois voters who went for Eisenhower in 1952 but took a Democratic ballot last Tuesday in this state's primary. The anti-GOP trend was unmistakable here, es-

pecially in the state's most concentrated industrial and small farm communities.

In the 1952 primary, 69 percent of the Illinois electorate voted in the GOP column. As against 580,000 Democratic ballots cast in that primary, 1,272,321 voted for Republicans, with more than six thousand voters even writing in Eisenhower's name on the Democratic ballot.

Last Tuesday, however, there was a see-saw race up to the very end as to which party received the highest number of votes, with the Republicans coming out ahead by the smallest of margins.

In the 1952 general election, Eisenhower carried this state by close to a half-million votes. The primary last week showed clearly that the President's popularity here has suffered a major reversal.

The unprecedented number of farmers asking for Democratic ballots last Tuesday confirmed a trend which has already showed up in the Wisconsin and Minnesota primaries, indicating strong farmer disapproval of the Eisenhower Administration's farm policies.

★

ADDING weight to this political appraisal was the substantial number of write-in votes which Estes Kefauver received here last Tuesday.

On the theory that Illinois is Adlai E. Stevenson's "home grounds," Kefauver stayed out of the Illinois Democratic primary. The Tennessee Senator made no campaign appearance here and did not officially conduct a write-in campaign.

Those of his supporters who asked for a Kefauver write-in said they would be elated with at least 10 percent of the Democratic vote.

Returns showed that the Kefauver write-in throughout the downstate farm areas was close

Fight-Back

(Continued from Page 1)

most dangerous attempt to suppress it.

The challenge of reaction must be met. We ask every Communist organization and member to join in the drive to guarantee the necessary \$8,000 to \$10,000 a week to the Committee to enable the paper to continue publication.

It is also necessary to defeat the effort to suppress the paper through the tax device by a public struggle to expose the shabby tax hoax and to develop protests against it.

Hence we also ask support for the Committee's call for backing to its protest meeting of April 19th at Chateau Gardens and all other possible actions.

Eugene Dennis,
General Secretary,
Communist Party
George Blake Charney,
N. Y. State Chairman

to 15 percent, and as high as 20 percent in some counties.

★

THE ONLY Democratic convention delegates openly committed to Kefauver, four out of the state's 50, appeared to have been elected.

However, the preferential primary in this state does not bind any delegates and Kefauver supporters have hopes of winning support from a dozen others on the basis of Kefauver's pre-convention showing.

The Illinois primary result was considered as bolstering the shaky position of Stevenson. He cancelled a vacation to do some vigorous pre-primary campaigning in Illinois, making a stronger appeal for labor votes than he has ever made before.

On the eve of the voting, he appeared at a Machinists' rally at East Alton, Ill., to make a slashing attack on the Eisenhower Administration's anti-labor policies.

"It is a sorry period in American history," he said.

(Continued on Page 5)

Spotlights Brownell's Failure To Act

Gangdom's Attack on Riesel

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE INVISIBLE super-power of gangdom in America was again spotlighted to the world last week when a young thug stepped out of a dark doorway on Broadway and emptied a bottle of blinding sulphuric acid into the face of Victor Riesel. Against the background of frequent killings, pretty much a routine in most of our big mobster-infested cities, an acid-throwing incident, low and inhuman as it is, may seem like "small stuff." Riesel himself, whose column is read by millions in 192 newspapers, has built up a reputation largely by publicizing the doings within this vast empire of organized crime. His readers are made to feel they are living in a land of racketeers and killers.

But by their very selection of a prominent person like Riesel for victim, the mobsters invited greater nationwide public pressure on authorities for action, than we have seen for some time.

★

RIESEL, who is recovering in a hospital and according to latest reports may retain his eyesight, had himself given the view that big-time mobsters hired the thug who threw the acid. That the attack upon him was not a small incident is suggested by the following facts:

• United States Attorney Paul Williams had just set into motion federal grand juries investigating racketeering in the New York area.

• Shortly before the attack Williams voiced an appeal over the air for witnesses in the racket investigations, assuring them full protection.

• Riesel had appeared earlier that evening on a radio program in which he interviewed two members of Operating Engineers, Local 138, Long Island, who had been expelled and threatened for opposing the racket-dominated administration of the union.

• Riesel had already given some information concerning racketeers to Williams' office and was scheduled to be a witness before one of the grand juries.

It is a safe assumption that the strategists of the mobsters conceived of the attack on Riesel as the way to intimidate anyone inclined to be a witness. That is also why, in all likelihood, they picked



Victor Riesel (left) who writes a labor column for the New York Mirror and other papers was attacked by an unidentified acid-thrower after he had exposed attempts by racketeers to invade trade union. Doctors said there were acid scars on Riesel's forehead, nose, lips, chin and hands and drops that reached his eyes may seriously impair his vision. Incident has justified demand of this paper that Brownell move against crime syndicate which flourishes coast to coast, only incidentally infiltrating unions.



one so prominent as Riesel, to give greater emphasis and prominence to their warning. And by that very act they thumbed their noses not only at the local D. A. but also at the U. S. government itself.

★

WHATEVER the limits the De-

partment of Justice may have set in its New York area racket investigations, the fat is now definitely in the fire. The government and District Attorney Frank S. Hogan are faced with a challenge they cannot ignore or sidestep

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

New England Textile Pact Detroit Jobless Increase

LOCALS of the Textile Workers Union in the Berkshire-Hathaway chain were meeting to act on an agreement covering 10,000 employees in this largest of New England cotton-rayon companies. Often, the Berkshire-Hathaway pact acts as a pattern for the 45,000 workers in this industry. Last year the company was the main hold-out that forced a protracted strike.

★

UNEMPLOYMENT in Detroit rose 10,000 in a month, the total now being 120,000. Unemployment in Michigan grew to 185,000. These state government figures do not include some of the more recent heavy layoffs in General Motors and other companies.

★

THE AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education called on

the nation's union press to publicize the story on President Eisenhower's decision to run for reelection which was killed—Ike's admission that he is running against his will. The United Press originally sent out the story and then pulled it back. Ike reportedly said: "I had to say yes because they told me they didn't have time to build up another candidate."

★

THE AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and Philco Corp. were to meet Friday to open negotiations for a "substantial" wage boost and other contract improvements for the company's 5,000 workers. Philco, whose employment total has fallen substantially in recent years, has been automating its production lines.

★

THE STRIKE of 6,000 workers at the Westinghouse turbine plant at Lester, Pa., continued with both the AFL and CIO councils of Philadelphia pledging their full support to the members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (ind.).

★

THE TEXTILE Workers Union pressed the Justice Department again to probe brutal attacks on union members at a plant in Gaffney, South Carolina. Four union organizers were severely beaten while distributing leaflets outside the Lowenstein Textile Co.

★

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of the Non-Ferrous Metals Council held a three-day conference April 12-14 in Denver. They represent unions and local metal trades bodies with some 50,000 workers in copper, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous mines and mills in the West.

★

AFL-CIO president George Meany called on Congress to speed up the hearings on minimum pay bills before this session. Emphasis is on extension of coverage to millions now left out in the cold.

★

WHITE COLLAR organizing is being stepped up throughout the nation. This was the picture given at a meeting of AFL-CIO regional directors and assistants.

★

THE AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and Building Trades Council will meet in Washington April 23-24 to discuss relations between unions affiliated to these bodies. Craft-industrial problems dominate. A legislative conference will follow April 26-27, sponsored by the Industrial Union Dept., with a maximum of seven delegates allowed for each union.

★

GEORGE FECTEAU, Manchester, N.H., has been elected new president of the United Shoe Workers in a national membership ballot. Fecteau, who has been director of the union in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, replaces Russell J. Taylor. Fecteau promises a mass organizing drive in shoe and says he favors merger with the Boot and Shoe Union on proper terms.

Brownell Drives to Silence Labor's Voice in Elections

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The Department of Justice last week called on the U. S. Supreme Court to reinstate an indictment which would have the effect of silencing the United Auto Workers and other labor unions during the crucial 1956 election campaign.

U. S. Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff asked the high court to

hasten its consideration of the case and reach a decision before the election. "The public issue involved is too important for delay," said Sobeloff.

The UAW case arose out of an indictment secured by the Justice Department against the union because in 1954 it placed Pat McNamara, then a candidate for the U.S. Senate (now Senator), on a union TV program. The indictment charged

violation of the corrupt practices section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Federal District Judge Frank Picard threw out the indictment, citing a Supreme Court decision upholding the national CIO against a similar attack by the Justice Department. In that case the court was unanimous.

The Justice Department in appealing Judge Picard's decision in the UAW case has urged

the Supreme Court to hold an early hearing on its appeal.

It was common knowledge here at the time the Justice Department acted against the UAW that it had done so in response to pressure from chairman John Fiekens of the Michigan state committee of the GOP and Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, in private life a Detroit Chevrolet dealer. The state GOP which is almost indistinguishable

from the Michigan automobile industry, would like Justice Department aid in preventing the state from going Democratic in November.

This new attempt by the Eisenhower Administration to silence an opposition voice—that of the UAW—comes shortly after its abortive effort to close down the Michigan Communist Party and the Michigan edition of The Worker, also voices raised in opposition to the Cadillac Cabinet.

AFL-CIO LEADERS

Blumberg, Kelley Give New Boost To Westinghouse UE Strikers

LESTER, Pa.—At the latest negotiations between Local 107 United Electrical Workers and Westinghouse Corp. last week the bargaining position of UE was strengthened by additional support from AFL-CIO forces in nearby Philadelphia. Delaware County

AFL-CIO from the very beginning of the strike on Oct. 14, pledged full support to the UE battle. Help from the Philadelphia AFL-CIO in the earlier stages of the strike was limited to about half a dozen locals. But of late, and especially since IUE won its strike settlement, top leaders of the Philadelphia labor movement have taken steps to mobilize wider support.

The boost to UE was sparked by a new statement from Norman Blumberg, business manager of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Union Council, AFL-CIO.

★ THE JOINT statement strongly condemned Westinghouse from excluding '107' from the general settlement and urged "the complete support of each rank and file member of the AFL-CIO to meet this 'divide and conquer' attitude of the company."

The two labor leaders denounced Westinghouse for "demanding an immediate average 20 percent wage cut" and warned that this attack on labor "if successful, will return the condition of labor-management relations back to the turn of the century in the Delaware Valley, in which we are vitally concerned."

Kelley announced appointment of a special committee "to organize all necessary financial and moral support to these workers who are being forced by Westinghouse to carry the torch of the principles of the labor movement in this area."

★ FOLLOWING their statement, AFL-CIO leaders took a turn on the picket line. They included Joseph T. Kelley, Harry Bloch, president, IUE District 1; and Robert Cox, IUE.

On the committee to aid '107' are Harry Norwitch, Clothing Workers Union; Ben Norwich, Textile; Charles Gunesch, Auto Workers; Vincent Mancuso, Steelworkers; Robert Cox, David Neish, George Berry, IUE; and Paul O'Rourke, Transport Workers.

In tribute to
BEN
a living example of the
unity of his people and
mine.
—RICHARD HENRY BARNES

Our heartfelt condolences
to Estelle and the family
of the loss of our dear

BEN SHOEN
HELEN AND BEN WEISS

BEN SHOEN
In Loving Memory
—Miriam and Werner

In Honor
of
BEN SHOEN
Always a Friend
of Poets and Artists

Walter,
Avery,
Art.

Friends Celebrate Nelson Victory

PITTSBURGH.—More than 100 friends of Steve Nelson, and of the struggle for democratic rights in the U.S., joined with Steve last Saturday night here in a victory celebration at the Hotel Fort Pitt. The occasion was the U. S. Supreme Court's decision two weeks ago, freeing Steve Nelson from the spectre of a 20-year jail sentence on "sedition" charges.

Among the speakers were Victor Rabinowitz, the noted attorney, who steered this case through all its ramifications in the courts; Allan MacNeill, Executive Secretary of the Committee to End the Sedition Laws; and Lucille Bethencourt, one of the Ohio Smith Act defendants, as well as Nelson himself.

Greetings were read from the nine Philadelphia Smith Act victims, and from many others, all over the world. Tribute was paid to the thousands of "small people" who had aided in this fight for freedom by their contributions, and by letters of protest. It was reported that 18,000 copies of Nelson's book, "The 13th Juror," had been sold.

This was the second public



STEVE NELSON

meeting of its sort in the Pittsburgh area, in a good many years, and it helped to further pierce the Musmanno-McCarthyite fog hanging heavy over this area for the past period.

20th CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 16)

jected great new goals of economic, social and cultural advances to be accomplished during the next five years. Such goals, he asserted, constitute a "new kind of challenge to all the capitalist countries, our own in the first place—the challenge of peaceful competition in production for the people's welfare. . . ."

★ A MAJOR portion of Mr. Max's presentation was devoted to the third great field, even though that field had in fact occupied "only a minor part of the discussions" at the Congress itself. He explained his own extended handling of the question—"the problem of collective leadership and democracy in the Communist Party, and in every phase of life in the Soviet Union"—by noting that the new developments in this field were having the profoundest effects everywhere.

★ THE 20th CONGRESS, said Mr. Max, set in motion a great "phase of self-examination, self-criticism, self-correction, on the eve of a new advance." Its deliberations came as "the culmination of a three-year process, started during and immediately after the 19th Congress in 1953"; and he saw as the goal of that process "the re-vitalizing of Socialist democracy, the re-instatement of fearless criticism and self-criticism

as the law of development of a Socialist society."

"Later history," said Mr. Max, "looking back on this period, will see it more calmly, will pay tribute to it as the first revolution in history that ever corrected itself—because it is the first Socialist revolution." To reactionaries, he observed, such a profound re-evaluation, such a "war against dogmatism, doctrinarism, and all ideological obstacles to advance, could only mean 'splits, crises, catastrophes.' But how," he asked, "how can self-criticism lead to anything but greater strength?"

Limiting himself severely to what he could speak of without speculation, at this point, Mr. Max dealt with the specific infringements of collective leadership, and of democratic rights, that have begun to come to light in connection with Joseph Stalin's "one-man rule," and more recently in such countries as Hungary. Without denying any of the established facts, he rigorously refrained from "guessing at" anything else, asserting that it is only from those who are themselves ruthlessly exposing these infringements that the truth can and must come.

Above all, Mr. Max took sharp issue with those who assert that these new "revelations" show what is "inherent in Socialism." He pointed out that what the Congress showed instead is that "it is criticism and self-criticism, collective leadership and democracy,

In Memoriam
BEN SHOEN
Died—April 2, 1956
We have lost a teacher, a helpmate and a
good friend. We shall miss him very much.
PHILADELPHIA LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

We mourn the loss
of our dear friend

BEN SHOEN

—A group of friends in the 24th Ward.

North Star ★ On South Street

By R. H. B.

COPS BEAT AND KICK NEGRO VETERAN

PHILADELPHIA.—A 32-year old Negro veteran and father of two children last week told the local press here, of his three-hour ordeal at the hands of police, when he attempted to befriend some boys the police were "manhandling."

Ernest Kelly of the 2500 block of N. Opal St., whose face was still swollen, two days later, is reported to have said that, "About 8:30 Monday night I was passing Glenwood and Hagerts Sts., and saw some officers manhandling some kids. Recognizing one of the boys, I asked the officer what the trouble was. One of them answered, saying 'Go on! Get away from here and mind your business.'"

"I went up the street to where the boy lived and rang the bell. His mother answered the door.

"The officers saw me talking to the boy's mother. One of them whose name I later learned was Boyd, said 'Oh you're a wise guy. We told you to mind your own business.' Then they started to beat me. Afterwards, four of them, including Boyd, attacked me. They beat me before putting me in the Red Car. After throwing me in the car they picked up a girl whom I did not know and took us to the 26th and York Sts. Police station.

"They struck me several times before taking me inside. I was knocked to the ground and Boyd kicked me while I was lying there. Inside the station house, I asked permission to make a telephone call. Boyd spoke: 'You want some water.' I replied that I didn't want any water, and repeated my request to make the telephone call. Boyd reiterated: 'Oh yes, you want some water.' Boyd then took me to the door, opened it, and kicked me down a flight of steps into the basement.

"By this time my body and face was a mass of bruises by the constant beatings. I don't recall how long they punished me in the basement, but I remember hearing them say that they were going to take me to the hospital. They subsequently testified at the hearing that they had taken me to Temple Hospital, although I was pretty certain, in spite of my dazed condition, that this was not true.

"The visit to the hospital was no more than five minutes, if that. I was given a small glass of a pink-colored liquid to drink and a band-aid was placed on the wound I sustained on my left leg. Then I was hustled out of the hospital and back to 26th and York. Boyd beat me again on that return trip."

Kelly arrived back at the station house about 11 p.m. and up that time he had not been slated on any charge. No one had even taken the trouble to ask him his name.

"I was taken upstairs to the Detective headquarters where the police made out their report. I was not questioned or asked to make a statement. I did speak once, asking the detective to stop the police from beating me. He replied 'I have nothing to do with that.'"

"My wife had been trying to get me out since I was taken into custody. I was released on a copy after I was finally slated."

Arraigned the following morning before Magistrate Benjamin Swartz, Kelly's bail was set at \$2,000 on numerous charges including resisting arrest, assault and battery on police officers and inciting to riot. At the protest of his attorney, Virginia Funk, the bail was reduced to \$600.

A further disturbance was created in the courtroom when Boyd, one of the officers accused of beating Kelly, sought to keep Kelly in his custody and prevent him from talking to his counsellor. Miss Funk was forced to interrupt a hearing that was in progress at the time in order to talk with her client. The magistrate intervened, telling Boyd that he had no right to prevent the conference.

Kelly is an employee of the Fairmount Park Commission. He served in the European theatre during World War II and has a 30 percent disability pension.

He has no record of any previous arrests.

Pgh. Daily Runs Series On How To Tour Soviet Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Reflecting Sutton, travel editor of the Saturday Review, a leading magazine of American literature. From "first-hand" facts gathered by him in a series of articles in the Post-Gazette on tourist travel in the USSR.

"Now that Russia has eased its travel restrictions," the paper states "it's expected thousands of American tourists will penetrate this summer what is referred to as 'the Iron Curtain.'"

Author of the series is Horace

and the constant advance to higher levels of human dignity and power that are the hallmark of Socialist society." There is nothing in all previous history, he repeated, to match this demonstration of a whole society publishing its mistakes, and trying to correct them.

"If a Socialist system can do it," he concluded, "we too, as Marxists, can correct the many mistakes we have made. . . . We need to stand on our own feet in this country; and we also need to learn from the many people who know more and better than we do about many things. . . ."

In the question-and-answer period which followed, the topics included: the Max Weiss articles on American Socialism; the Negro question; Gandhism; Yugoslavia; war; Hungary; "cult of the individual"; Stalin; the Daily Worker; and many others. Those not dealt with at the forum were turned over to Mr. Max for further use in the Daily Worker.

Delaware Valley, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA.—William Kimble, "about 60," was found frozen to death in an abandoned, condemned house at 618½ Jackson St., Camden, N. J. Police reported that homeless men occasionally slept in the deserted building.

Free Press Fight Reaches Thousands In Phila. via TV, Radio and Papers

PHILADELPHIA PRESS MEETS DAILY WORKER EDITOR

By HARRY WILLIAMS

PHILADELPHIA. THE DELAWARE VALLEY press met last week with the Managing Editor of the first newspaper in our nation's history to have its premises padlocked, under pretext of an "unpaid tax bill." For two hours, Alan Max of the Daily Worker answered questions fired at him by representatives of the leading newspapers and radio and TV networks in this area.

This Press Conference, called by the Pennsylvania Worker, was held in the John Bartram opposite the padlocked headquarters of the Communist Party across Broad Street and right next to the Academy of Music.

Among those present at the Conference were: reporters from the Philadelphia Daily News, the Pittsburgh Courier, and the national news agencies, Associated Press and International News Service, which serves the Evening Bulletin and the Philadelphia Inquirer; also the radio news editor of WRCV (Paul Taylor) and the TV news editor of WCAU, WFIL (Gunnar Back), and WRCV (Taylor Grant).

Special film-and-tape recordings were made by each of these commentators, which were later used in their regular radio and TV programs, heard and seen by hundreds of thousands. There was also a general question period of more than an hour's

duration.

THE QUESTIONS were along two main lines: 1. the seizure and padlocking of the Daily Worker and Communist Party offices; and 2. the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on which Mr. Max was scheduled to speak later that evening.

Many questions of fact were established by Mr. Max in dealing with both issues. He substantiated the charge that the Treasury Department's so-called "tax claim" was a fraud, and its seizure moves illegal. With regard to the 20th Congress, Max asserted it was not an "anti-Stalin" meeting, and that deep-going discussions are now unfolding, among Communists and other elements of the Left in the U.S., who are determined to arrive at their own independent evaluation of that Congress and of its meaning.

Although the give-and-take between Mr. Max and his interrogators from the press was always pointed, and sometimes quite sharp, there were no evidence of "baiting" at any point in the exchange; nor could anyone fail to observe the sober respect with which Max's frank and thoughtful replies were being received. In more than one respect, this Press Conference was a landmark for all concerned, and ought to become the prelude to many more such in the future.

27 Subs Short of Goal Over the Top Next Week

Circulation Scoreboard—as of April 8.

Area	Worker Goal	To Date	DW Goal	To Date
South Philadelphia	90	78	20	13
West Philadelphia	125	127	40	26
4th CD	200	173	50	24
5th CD	50	47	10	0
6th CD	60	40	15	9
Trade Union Committee	55	66	15	12
Professional Committee	15	11		2
Other Areas (Combined)	80	31	20	7
Totals	675	573	170	93

CP Office Is 'Liberated'

BY THE TIME this edition of the Pennsylvania Worker reaches its readers, the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania will once again be occupying its long-held public offices in the Shubert Building at 250 S. Broad St. As Joseph Roberts, chairman of the Communist Party put it last week at a public forum here, "The army of occupation is moving out, and the army of liberation is moving in."

Following a meeting between John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party, and Donald Moysey, Treasury Department official who engineered the notorious padlocking of the Party's offices, arrangements were completed for the re-opening of all offices involved, here and in other cities. Miss Grace Hutchins paid \$250 for the assets in the offices here, turning over those assets to their rightful owners, from whom they had been illegally seized.

"This is the beginning of a full-scale fight to re-assert our rights as a political party," said Benjamin Weiss, Public Relations Director of the CP, "not only to be free of tax claims, but also to enjoy all democratic rights, including the unimpeded right to make ourselves heard to those who want to hear us."

A People's Victory Says Steve Nelson

By JOSEPH POSNER

PHILADELPHIA.—Anyone trying to get a telephone call through to Pittsburgh for Steve Nelson last Monday afternoon had a tough time. The lines were tied up for hours. But though the callers were impatient, they were not unhappy. For the wait meant that there was a flood of people who wanted to share with Steve and his wife Margaret the sweet victory that had come to them that morning—via the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Pennsylvania State Sedition law is unconstitutional!

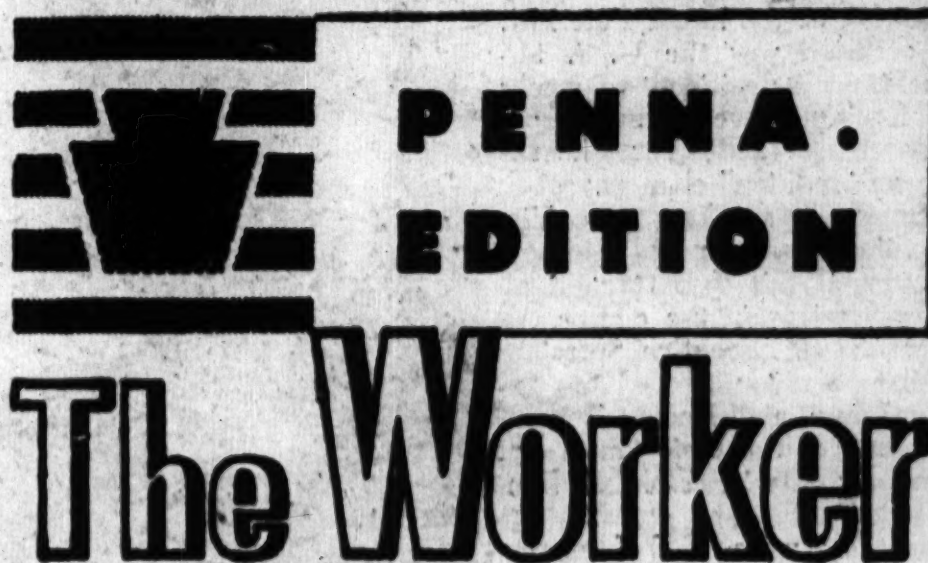
The savage 20-year prison sentence for Steve is cancelled!

When we finally reached Steve, there was no sign in his voice that it was the umpteenth time this evening that he was answering to receive congratulations. He was happy that the Pennsylvania Worker wanted a statement from him. There were so many people he wanted to thank for the help they gave. He was so anxious to remind everyone that this victory

PHILADELPHIA.—Hundreds of thousands of people in the Delaware Valley last week heard some of the real story of the civil rights victory scored by the Daily Worker and Communist Party in New York. Local radio and television coverage brought them facts about the notorious "Tax Seizure" as explained by Alan Max in a press interview, largest of its kind here in many years.

In addition to TV and radio, the Associated Press sent out statewide stories that were carried by the local press in many towns and cities. Max also answered many questions about the significance of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Following the press conference, Alan Max was the principal speaker at a forum on the Congress sponsored by the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker.



Address all correspondence to
ROBERT KLONSKY, Editor and Circulation Manager
P.O. Box 4517, Philadelphia, 31, Pa.
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1956

IN MEMORIAM BEN SHOEN

IT IS DIFFICULT to believe that Ben Shoen is dead. The hundreds who mourned at his funeral last week, and the thousands who could not be present will long feel the deep sense of loss at the passing of this devoted fighter for the people.

For more than two decades Ben was an active participant in almost every struggle in his Strawberry Mansion community—and in the city as a whole—for peace, for democratic rights, for decent homes and jobs, for full equality for the Negro people.

We of the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER will miss him in a special sort of way. Not only

was he personally one of the staunchest supporters of our paper, but his great spirit, his aggressive and enthusiastic fight for our paper won for us countless new friends and readers.

Our heartfelt sympathy and love go to his wonderful wife, Estelle and to his family.

ONLY 9 DAYS TO THE APRIL 24th PRIMARY

PHILADELPHIA. — James Dolsen, veteran Daily Worker correspondent, received news of the Supreme Court decision in his case while in the hospital. Dolsen is now recuperating from an operation.

20th CONGRESS ANALYZED

BY ALAN MAX

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 150 Philadelphians braved a heavy rain last Friday to join with Alan Max, Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, in a discussion of "The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Its Meaning for Americans." Their deep concern with the issue was reflected in the dozens of questions addressed to Mr. Max, and to the panel of the two who joined him for the question-and-answer period, Mr. Joseph Roberts, Chairman of the Communist Party of Eastern Penna., and Mr. Thomas Nabried, Negro and Communist leader of the 4th C.D. The meeting was chaired by Robert Klonsky, Editor of the Penna. Worker.

"I don't see how we can be anything but inspired by what they are doing there," said Mr. Max, in closing his speech, "inspired to examine our own mistakes; to overcome our isolation from, and to establish unity with, the democratic currents in American life; and to work for the greater spread and influence of Marxist ideas. . . . These observations came at the end of a carefully planned presentation by Mr. Max, lasting more than one hour."

MR. MAX began by pointing out that the long and complex discussions at the Congress had dealt with three "main fields of activity." Deliberate concentration by the press here on only one phase of the Congress' thinking, he noted, had helped to obscure the tremendous significance of all these "main fields."

IN THE FIELD of international affairs, Mr. Max stressed the unequivocal assertion by the Congress—"affirmed with a vigor heartening to all"—that "war is not inevitable in this period." This position he described as "bringing up to date" the thesis of "the inevitability of war under imperialism," a change made possible and necessary by the great events of the last three years. He also laid emphasis on the firm insistence by the Congress that "all countries will take their own road to Socialism, each basing itself on its own conditions and history."

Of special significance to many thousands of Americans already concerned with the "American path to Socialism" was the Congress' firm rejection of the idea that the struggle for Socialism inevitably means civil war. On the contrary, it laid the strongest emphasis on the prospects for the transition to Socialism by peaceful and constitutional means—an idea, Mr. Max observed, that Communists in the United States have been "asserting for years, perhaps not loudly enough, nor often enough. . . ."

As to the field of Socialist construction, Mr. Max indicated that, while they had taken note of "lags" to be corrected, they had also pro-

(Continued on Page 15)

mittee and the Committee to End Sedition laws and the gallant defendants in state and federal sedition laws, the Smith and the McCarran Acts, who have made my fight their own.

This is a blow against the McCarthyite and Musmanno demagogues who were out to wreck the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

My case under the Smith Act still remains to be won. Now that we are in the "calmer times," in the words of Justice Douglas, it is hoped that this defeat of McCarthyism and Musmannism will lead to the defeat of the Smith Act and all other repressive legislation.

puts us on the way to ridding our country of the shameful Smith Act.

But why run up a big bill on the telephone when the money is needed so urgently for good causes? He would write a letter in time for our next issue.

Here's the letter from Steve:

The U. S. Supreme Court has sustained the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by its ruling that federal law supersedes state laws in the field of sedition, thereby overruling my 20-year sentence. Their decision also frees Carl Braden of Kentucky of his 15-year sentence, as well as my friends Andrew Onda and James Dolsen.

This is a victory for the First Amendment and the Bill of Rights. It frees approximately 40 defendants charged under state sedition laws in Massachusetts, Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire and Kentucky. It is also a victory for the people of the U. S. who are now fighting to have the Federal Smith Act ruled unconstitutional

just as the American people defeated the earlier Alien and Sedition laws in the days of Thomas Jefferson. For labor, especially, this victory is important in regard to the Nebraska case of the Railroad Brotherhood, which is now before the U. S. Supreme Court, since it may help defeat all state "right-to-work" laws.

For the Negro people it is a major victory in their fight against the "states-righters" who are using various state laws to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court decision on integration. It may mean that an important precedent has been set in their fight for equal citizenship.

I thank my attorneys, Herbert Thatcher of Washington and Victor Rabinowitz of New York for their effective legal defense. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the thousands who have fought this fight with me though not sharing my political views. I thank the Friends Service Committee, the American Civil Liberties Com-